THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months,	(14 lines to a square,)		$ 10
"	12 "	"	"	18
Two squares,	6 months,	"	"	15
"	12 "	"	"	25
Three squares,	6 months,	"	"	20
"	12 "	"	"	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

* * Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.—The Raleigh & Gaston Road is now completed to Weldon, and in fire order, and the following permanent Schedule for the Passenger Trains has been put into operation:

Leave Raleigh at ..... 8 a. m.
Arrive at Weldon at ..... 1 p. m.

in time to connect with the Day Trains for Petersburg, Portsmouth, and Wilmington. Returning—

Leave Weldon, (after the arrival of the Express Train from Wilmington,) at .. 3½ p. m.
Arrive at Raleigh at ..... 8¾ p. m.

Passengers will thus be enabled to take breakfast in Raleigh and supper in Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth or Wilmington—or breakfast at those points and supper in Raleigh.

Persons wishing to come from any point on or east of the Wilmington Road, and from the Albemarle country, will find this the most comfortable and expeditious route.

Office R. & G. R. R. Company,
June 18, 1853. 68—2m.

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,

the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.

☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.

STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

Copper, Tin and Stove Depot, Roanoke Square, Norfolk, Va.

WM. D. ROBERS, Jr., HAS IN STORE A large and varied assortment of all kinds of Copper and Tin Wares, at wholesale and retail, lower than at any other establishment in Virginia. Copper Work for Steamers, Mills, Distilleries, &c., &c., executed in the best manner, with due regard to steam pressure.

STOVES AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,

Of all kinds, for all purposes; Metalic Roofing, Gutters and Pipes for Buildings, Block Tin, Tin Plate, Sheet Copper, Bar and Sheet lead, Sheet Iron, &c.; Ethereal Oil, and Lamps for using it; Shower Baths and Bathing Apparatus of all the newest and most approved patterns.

WM. D. ROBERTS, Jr.,
Roanoke Square,
Norfolk, Va.
April 19, 1853. 44—sw6m.

New Dry Goods Store.

JOHN CREECH HAS JUST RETURNED FROM the Northern cities, where he has purchased a large and beautiful assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

of the latest styles and patterns. Also, a large and beautiful assortment of Hats and Caps of all kinds; a large and beautiful assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, and Children's Hats and Flats, all of the latest styles. Also, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, Guns and Pistols, Hardware and Cutlery; a good assortment of Umbrellas and Parasols; a good assortment of Men's and Boys' Summer Clothing, which will be sold too low to fear the competition of Jews.

All persons in want of New Goods and good bargains will do well to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. I tender my most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, for the long and liberal patronage I have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of my business, to merit its continuance. JOHN CREECH.

☞ Fayetteville-Street, second door below Messrs. Williams, Haywood & Co.'s Drug Store.

Raleigh, March 8, 1853. 32—w.

Express Notice.

VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD. PARISEN & KING take great pleasure in informing Merchants and others of this city, &c., that they have effected an arrangement with the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad Company for the *exclusive* privilege of running a

DAILY EXPRESS,

per Mail Trains, over their line from Lynchburg, Va., (there connecting with stages,) to all points in Western Virginia and Eastern Tennessee, and will commence operations on the 16th of June.

☞ Due notice will be given of the various routes, Agents, &c.

☞ Bear in mind, although we have the *exclusive* right to run an Express on this line, it will be one for the *accommodation* of the public, and not an *exorbitant, monopolizing imposition*. PARISEN & KING.

June 9, 1853. 60—

FEMALE SCHOOL.—MISS H. W. MERRILL and MRS. BLOOD will open a School, at the rooms of the Masonic Lodge, on the 6th of July, for the instruction of Young Ladies and Misses in the various branches pertaining to a thorough and accomplished education.

Terms of tuition for the English branches, ...	$10
French language, ...	5
Latin, ...	5
Pencil and fine Crayon drawing, ...	15
Oil painting, ...	20
Music on the Piano and Guitar, ...	20
Instruction in vocal music, ...	*gratis.*

Lessons in embroidery and needle-work given if desired.
Raleigh, June 10, 1853. 60—2m.

FRESH ARRIVALS.—WE ARE THIS DAY RECEIVING from the Importer

60 boxes Lemons, prime order,
50 " Oranges, "
1000 lbs Filberts, fresh,
1000 " Walnuts, "
1100 " Peacans, "
2000 " Palmnuts, "
1700 " Almonds, "

Those in want of any of the above, had better send on their orders early, as all descriptions of fruit are advancing.

SAM'L H. MARKES & SON.
Petersburg, June 23, 1853.

$10 REWARD.—LEFT ON THE 20TH MARCH, ALFRED, a copper-colored Boy, 18 to 19 years old, well grown, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high—talks on the end of his tongue. Had on a wool hat, badly worn, and yarn clothing. He carried off a cloth cap and a blanket, with other clothing. Alfred has relations in Raleigh, and also at William Turner's, in Johnston county.

The subscriber's post office is at Raleigh.

CASWELL POWELL.
Wake co., March 23, 1853. 36—tf.

Washington City Lime.

300 BARRELS IRISH BURNT WASHINGTON CITY LIME, in large barrels, and in good order, now landing from Schr. Rebecca.

Also, 400 barrels Irish Eastern Lime. For Sale by
NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va., July 5, 1853.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.—THE UNDERSIGNED will conduct a Foreign and Domestic Produce Commission business in the City of Petersburg, Va., under the firm of STAINBACK & HARDEE.

Office, 3rd door West of Bollingbrook Hotel, North Side.
F. C. STAINBACK, W. H. HARDEE.
November 1st, 1852. 101—1y.

NEGROES WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER will pay the highest cash prices for number one young Negroes.

R. D. ATKINSON.
Smithfield, Dec. 29th, 1852. 12—tf.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, AUGUST 6, 1853. No. 75.

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.—The cost of Insurance on the Mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.

The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

DIRECTORS:

JAMES SLOAN,	Dr. S. G. COFFIN,
Dr. J. A. MEBANE,	Jamestown.
C. P. MENDENHALL,	WILLIAM A. WRIGHT,
WM. S. RANKIN,	Wilmington.
Rev. C. F. DEEMS,	Dr. C. WATKINS,
JAMES M. GARRETT,	Carolina F. College.
JED. H. LINDSAY,	JOHN I. SHAVER,
W. J. McCONNELL,	Salisbury.
Greensborough.	IOHN H. COOK,
E. F. LILLY,	Fayetteville.
Wadesborough.	J. J. BIGGS,
W. P. MOORE,	Raleigh.
Newbern.	ROBERT E. TROY,
H. H. BURWELL,	Lumberton.
Henderson.	Dr. ROB'T H. SCALES,
J. L. BRIDGERS,	Lenox Castle.
Tarborough.	PETER ADAMS,
W. H. CUMMING,	*Secretary.*
General Agent.	

June 4th, 1853. 58—1y.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh,*—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Jos. G. B. ROULHAC,	JOHN COX, Edenton,
C. W. D. HUTCHINGS,	JOSHUA BONNER, Salem,
JNO. R. WILLIAMS,	J. H. POOL, Elizabeth City,
JOHN PRIMROSE,	F. F. FAGAN, Plymouth,
H. D. TURNER,	ALEX'R MITCHELL, Newbern,
S. W. WHITING,	W. N. H. SMITH, Murfreesborough,
T. H. SELBY,	H. B. WILLIAMS, Charlotte,
GEO. MCNEIL, Fayetteville,	JOHN B. BARRETT, Milton,
J. G. WRIGHT, Wilmington,	A. T. SUMMY, Asheville.
JAS. E. HOYT, Washington,	
JAMES SLOAN, Greensboro',	

of Raleigh.

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. ROULHAC, *President,*
HENRY D. TURNER, *Vice-President,*
S. W. WHITING, *Treasurer,*
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary,*
JOHN H. BRYAN, *Attorney,*
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent,*
S. W. WHITING, JNO. R. WILLIAMS, JOHN PRIMROSE, } *Executive Committee.*

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—This Company, as its name indicates, is upon the *mutual principle*, and embraces two distinct departments, to wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security, without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.

In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little (not less than one dollar,) and as often as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments—and may withdraw them at his pleasure.

So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an Assurance *payable at death—a fund available in sickness*—and *a provision for old age.*

☞ See pamphlets furnished by the Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

DIRECTORS.

Ralph Gorrell,	John M. Logan,
Lyndon Swaim,	D. P. Weir,
John A. Gilmer,	E. W. Ogburn,
D. F. Caldwell,	Robert M. Sloan,
Richard Greene,	Robert P. Dick,
David McLean,	Henry B. Elliott.
Richard Sterling,	

OFFICERS.

President—RALPH GORRELL,
Vice-President—LYNDON SWAIM,
Secretary and *Treasurer*—D. P. WEIR,
Attorney—JOHN A. GILMER.
Examining Physician—EDWIN WATSON, M. D.,
Consulting Physicians—D. C. MEBANE, M. D.; J. L. COLE, M. D.; D. P. WEIR, M. D.
General Agent—WILLIAM H. CUMMING.

*** Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing D. P. WEIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
February 17, 1853. 27—tf.

☞ THE STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.

Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to WILLIE J. PALMER, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.
Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.

DR. CHAS. E. JOHNSON, *President.*
WM. D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*
WM. H. JONES, *Treasurer.*
PERRIN BUSBEE, *Attorney.*
Dr. WM. H. MCKEE, *Examining Physician.*
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent.*

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.
Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert time, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agents' office—Dr. W. B. SCOTT'S.

These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the liberty of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted.

Raleigh, January, 1853.

WISE & BROTHER.
W. B. SCOTT, *Agent.*
20—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.—A PERFECT LUXURY IN SUMMER AND WINTER.—The subscriber has on hand a supply of the best quality of curled hair, and is still manufacturing a superior quality of HAIR MATRESSES. He would respectfully inform the public that he can furnish them with the best articles in his line as cheaply as they can be bought in New-York. Persons from the neighboring villages and counties, who have heretofore sent North, can provide themselves with as good an article at the subscriber's, and at as low a price; as he is prepared to and will furnish them, at the shortest notice, at prices ranging from $4 to $30.

Also, constantly on hand the much improved Shuck and Cotton Mattresses, at the lowest prices. Also, Sofas, Lounges, &c., manufactured in various styles.

Repairing of Sofas, Easy-Chairs, and renovating old Mattresses, &c., done with neatness and despatch. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

My Ware-Room is on Fayetteville Street, three doors above the Yarbrough House. J. H. HARRISS,
Upholsterer and Mattress Maker.

☞ Good Feathers taken at the highest prices in exchange for Mattresses.

Raleigh, March 1st, 1853. 32—

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BAZAAR!!—White, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass Coats; Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton Coats; Black and Fancy Alapaca Coats; Plaid and Fancy Cassimere Coats; Black Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks; Tweeds, Cashmeretts and Angolas Sacks; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled, Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety. Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Weltings Vestings, rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Plain and Fancy Borders. Silk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats; Plain and Fancy Lawn Cravats; Fancy Silk Cravats. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves; Black, Lisle and Linen Gloves; Washed Norway Gloves; Fine Doe Gloves; Black Colored Silk Gloves; Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose Gloves. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.

Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by

A. S. SHAFER & CO., CLOTHING BAZZAAR,
Sycamore Street.
Petersburg, April 28, 1852. 47—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER, HAVE IN STORE, and will take great pleasure in showing to their friends, and the public generally, A STOCK OF NEW GOODS, which was selected with great care, and for variety of styles, richness of design, and relative cheapness, according to quality, cannot be surpassed by any similar establishment in the place.

They would take this method of returning to the community their warmest thanks, for the very liberal patronage since their connection, and desire to retain and increase their trade by punctual attention and correct management of business.

They now ask attention to the following articles:

Black Poult DeSoi,
" Gros DeRhine,
" " DeNap,
" DeZuic, } Silks,
Rich Brocade do.,
Plain, Plaided, and Striped do.,
Marceline, Florence, and Lutestring do.,
Plain and Figured Tissues,
Solid-Colored Bareges, (all colors,)
Printed and Satin-Colored Bareges,
Crape Marengos,
Plain and Paris-primed Chaly,
Chaly DeLaines,
Barege do.,
Organdi Muslins,
Printed Jackonet do.,
Brilliantees,
Ginghams,
Prints,
White, Dotted and Figured Muslin,
Jackonet and Cambric do.,
Cross-Bared and Striped do.,
Swiss and Book do.,
Nainsook and Mull do.,
Bishop Lawns do.,
Cambric Dimity do.,
Berlin Cord Muslin for Bonnets, &c., &c.

Raleigh, March, 1853. 37—

Novelty Works, West Street, Raleigh, N. C.

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

"MR. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 2¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE."

June 2, 1852. 59—

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

OUR WHOLESALE ROOMS. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(*Successors to N. Perry.*)
Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1852. 52—

HENRY D. TURNER, BOOKSELLER, PUBLISHER and STATIONER, *No. 1 Fayetteville Street*, publisher of the Supreme Court Reports, has now on hand Full Sets containing both Law and Equity, viz.;

Term Reports, ...	Law and Equity, in	1	vol.
Conference, ...	" "	1	"
Haywood's ditto, ...	" "	2	"
Battle's Haywood, ...	" "	1	"
Taylor's Law Repository, ..	" "	1	"
Murphy's Reports, ...	" "	3	"
Hawk's Reports, ...	" "	4	"
Devereux's Law, ...		4	"
" Equity, ...		2	"
Dev. & Battle's Law, ...		3	"
" Equity, ...		2	"
Iredell's Law, ...		13	"
" Equity, ...		7	"
" Digest of the Reports from the commencement, up to the year 1845, ...		4	"

N. C. Form Book; Swaim's N. C. Justice; Debates in Convention; or, Proceedings and Debates of the Convention of North-Carolina, to amend the Constitution of the State, in 1835.

Martin's History of North-Carolina; Jones' History of North-Carolina during the Revolution; Sketch of North-Carolina, by Jones; Farmer's Own Book; or, Agricola.

All of which are offered at very reduced prices.

Raleigh, N. C., July 2, 1853. 66—

AFTER THE TRADE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS having fully made up their minds to enter into the Hardware Trade would take this occasion to say that they are constantly receiving and intend keeping a more general assortment than has ever been kept in this town, and at prices lower than the lowest—neither of us are "experienced Carpenters," but experienced dealers, and will sell Carpenters Tools and Hardware generally, lower than any other "live man" and no mistake—all we ask from our friends at home and abroad is a trial, and if we do not prove what we say—QUIT US!

R. Smith's corner, cheap side—opposite E. L. Harding's.

EVANS & COOKE.
Raleigh, June 18, 1853. 60—

HARRIS'S BAKERY, HORFOLK, VA.—This old and widely-known establishment continues to furnish, of superior quality, and on the most reasonable terms: *Butter Crackers, Water Crackers, Sugar Crackers, Soda Crackers, Anti-Dyspepsia Crackers and Wine Biscuit.*

Also, *Molasses Cakes*, suitable for country Stores, neatly put up in barrels and smaller packages.

CHARLES HARRIS.
Norfolk, April 25th, 1853. 46—9m. pd.

ISAAC PROCTER, (Successor to OLIVER & PROCTER,) *Merchant Tailor,* Has just returned from the northern cities, and is now receiving A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS in his line, embracing Black, Blue, Brown, Green, Olive, Adelaide and Dahlia CLOTHS, of best French and English Manufacture, and of various grades of prices. Best SIMONI DOESKINS, warranted. French, English, Scotch and American FANCY CASSIMERES, of every variety of style and price. VESTINGS, of superior Silk Velvet, Plush, Figured and Plain Satins and Silks, Grenadine, Merino and Cashmere, a splendid article. *Wedding and Party Vestings*—can't be beat.

With sincere thanks to his numerous friends and patrons for past manifestations of friendship and regard, he assures them no effort or pains shall be spared to merit its continuance. Satisfaction always guarantied.

His Stock of FURNISHING GOODS is most complete—
Dress Shirts, with or without Collars,
Silk and Merino Under-Shirts, very superior, all sizes,
Drawers, fine assortment, all sizes,
Socks, Silk, Merino, Cotton, Figured and Plain,
Stocks, Plain and Fancy,
Gloves, a great variety,
Dressing Gowns, very handsome,
Pocket Handkerchiefs, silk, linen, colored, plain and embroidered.

In addition to the above, he has a fine supply of READY-MADE CLOTHING,

which he would be pleased to offer to the inspection of the public. Being manufactured under his own supervision, he can confidently recommend them; and he asks a comparison with any other goods in this market or out of it, either in quality or price. All he asks is a reasonable profit, and will not be *undersold* by any!

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured, may rely upon receiving the same attention and care as if sold by himself.

Cutting done at any time at usual rates.

Latest Paris, London, and New-York Fashions just at hand.

ISAAC PROCTER.
Raleigh, 1853. —

CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL BY L. WADDELL, A. M.—The second session of the subscriber's School, in Raleigh, will commence on the 5th of July next. The course of instruction will embrace all the branches of a complete Classical and Mathematical Education.

Some half dozen boarders may be accommodated, if preferred, in the Principal's family, at $12 per month.

TERMS:

Fees of Latin, Greek and Mathematics	$ 25 00
French, extra	10 00

One-half the above expenses will be expected invariably in advance.

REFERENCES:

JAMES M. TOWLES, Esq., Raleigh.
WILSON WHITAKER, Esq., Wake County.
FACULTY OF WASHINGTON COLLEGE, Lexington, Va.
TRUSTEES OF STAUNTON ACADEMY, Staunton, Va.
Rev. DRURY LACY, D. D., Raleigh.
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Rev. R. H. PHILLIPS, Virginia Female Institute, Staunton.
Rev. MOSES D. HOGE, Richmond, Va.
Hon. S. S. BAXTER, Richmond, Va.
Rev. B. M. SMITH, Staunton, Va.
Judge J. W. BROCKENBROUGH, U. S. Court, Lexington.
Judge L. P. THOMPSON, Staunton.
Hon. A. H. H. STUART, late Secretary of the Interior, Staunton.
Dr. F. T. STRIBLIN, Western Lun. Asylum, Staunton.
Rev. B. H. RICE, D. D., Prince Edward County, Va.
Rev. J. SMYTH, Springfield, N. C.

L. WADDELL.
Raleigh, June 4th, 1853. 24—1y.

NEW FANCY & CONFECTIONARY STORE ON MAIN STREET, *between Mr. Pomeroy's and Mr. Porter's sign of the "Big Boot."*—The subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that they have just opened a Store on Main Street. They are determined to give satisfaction to every one that will honor them with a call, and will endeavor by all means to render the establishment a superior one of its kind. Their stock consists of the following articles:

FANCY GOODS, &c.—French Cups and Saucers, Vases, Children's Tea Setts, fine Baskets, Fans, Portemonnaies, Purses, Marbles, Pocket Inkstand, Looking-Glasses of all kinds, Bronze Candlesticks, Soaps, Shaving-Cream, Essences, Hair-Tonics—Side, Tucking, and Dressing Combs, Pocket-Knives, Scissors, Hair-Pins, Needles—Tooth, Nail, Shaving, Comb, Cloth and Shoe Brushes—Accordeons, Violins, Flutes, Banjos, Walking-Canes, Whips, Guns and Pistols, &c., &c.

CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Candies of all descriptions Chocolate, Maccaroni, Bunch and Layer Raisins in whole, quarter and eighth boxes, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Sardines in whole, half, and quarter boxes, Oranges, Lemons, Pickles and Preserves, in three-fourths, quarter, and one-eighth jars, Filberts, Almonds, Pecan, Walnut, Palm, Cocoa and Pea-Nuts, &c.

CIGARS.—The choicest brands of Havannah, Principe, and Regalia Cigars, from $16 to $50 per thousand.

Best lump and twisted Chewing Tobacco, from 25 cents to $1 15 per pound.

GROCERIES.—A general assortment,

F. MAHLER & Co.
Raleigh, March 3, 1853. 48—

SPECIAL EXPRESS NOTICE.—PARISEN & KING'S *New York, Virginia, North Carolina Freight, Package and Parcel Express, per Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown.*—The Proprietors beg leave to inform the Merchants, Bankers and the public generally of Raleigh, that having bought out the interest of Dodge's Virginia and North Carolina Express, and made arrangements with the New York and Virginia Steamship Company for the transportation of their Express to Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond, and concluded arrangements with Messrs. H. D. Byrd & L. O'B. Branch, Esq's., of the Petersburg and Gaston and Raleigh and Gaston Rail Roads, they are now prepared to transmit to and from New York, or either of their Agencies, every description of Merchandize, Valuable Packages, Bank Notes, Specie, Notes, Drafts, Bills, &c., with the greatest expedition, and at the most economical rates. We shall spare no trouble or expense, in making this the popular EXPRESS of Virginia and North Carolina; our long experience in the business North and West, and our ample means to conduct the same, we hope, will be a sufficient guarantee to the Merchants, to direct their correspondents to dispatch their goods through PARISEN & KING'S EXPRESS. We also wish it distinctly understood that we are in *direct* opposition to the old monopoly. *Give us a trial.*

W. B. PARISEN, } *Proprietors.*
JAS. H. KING, } ASTOR HOUSE, N. Y.
J. D. GRONER, Norfolk, Va., }
W. D. TOWNES, Petersburg, Va., }
M. V. L. MAULE, Richmond, Va, }
H. D. TURNER, Raleigh, N. C.

N. B. We would also ask the attention of Merchants at the following places: Chapel Hill, Hillsborough, Greensborough, Fayetteville, Salem, Cheraw, Pittsborough, Ashborough and Salisbury, to facilities offered them for the transmission of *light packages* by our Express from Raleigh; and all orders sent to our Agent, H. D. Turner, Esq., for us, will meet with prompt attention. P. & K.

☞ There is a splendid line of Steamers plying regularly between New York and Philadelphia, daily at 5 o'clock, P. M., and their freight from Philadelphia to New York is very low. The Steamers leaving Philadelphia on Tuesday and Friday connect with Parisen & King's Express for the South from New York Wednesday and Saturday. Merchants ordering their goods, from Philadelphia, to care of Parisen & King's Express, New York, will find this a much quicker way to get their goods, and at one-half of the cost.

Raleigh, March 22, 1853. 28—1y.

HOUSE-FURNISHING LIST.—SET NO. 1, FOR THIRTY DOLLARS.—The following list of articles of good quality, which are all requisite in going to Housekeeping, may be had delivered in any part of the City, for thirty dollars, or any part at proportionate rates.

1 Kitchen Shovel, Tongs and Poker, 1 Iron Tea-Kettle, 1 Tinned Iron Pot, 1 Tinned Iron Saucepan, 1 Soap-stone Griddle, 2 Tin Bake-Pans, 1 Tin Dripping Pan, 1 Tin Saucepan, 1 Small Tin Kettle, 1 Pepper and Flour Dredge, 3 Tin Pie Plates, 1 Tin Wash-Basin, 1 Dish Pan, 3 Table and Tea-Spoons, Iron, 1 Chop-Knife and Bowl, 1 Tea and Coffee Canister, 2 Japanned Lamps, 1 Match Safe, 1 Chamber Pail, 2 Smoothing Irons, 2 Large Cedar Wash-Tubs, 1 Wash-Board, 3 Dozen Clothes-Pins, 1 Pint Measure, 1 Set Table Mats, 1 Britannia Coffee Pot, 1 Britannia Tea Pot, 6 Knives and Forks, Stag Handles, 1 Pair Carvers to match, 1 Cork-screw and Tunnel, 1 Large Waiter, 2 Painted Pails, 1 Coal Hod, 1 Gridiron, 1 Fry Pan, 1 Cullender, 1 Coffee Boiler, 1 Tea Pot, 1 Grater, 1 Tin Dipper, 1 Egg Whip, 1 Basting Spoon, 1 Skimmer, 1 Ladle, 1 Meat Fork, 1 Meat Knife, 1 Knife Board, 2 Scrub Brushes, 1 Dust Pan, 1 Dust Brush, 2 Brooms, 1 Coffee Mill, 1 Clothes Horse, 1 Flour Seive, 1 Oil Filler, 1 Knife-Box, 1 Door Mat, 1 Kitchen Table, 1 Potato Masher, 1 Flour Pail, 1 Spice Box, 1 Pastry Board, 1 Rolling Pin, 1 Clothes Line.

H. D. TURNER,
North Carolina Book-Store.
Raleigh, May 19, 1853. 53—

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock* of *Fancy Goods*, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments, &c.*, which will be sold low for cash.

Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries.*

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same. WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

CHARLES KUESTER, GUN, LOCK-SMITH, and BELL-HANGER—Would respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "Job" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. *Call and See.*

Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 960—

WILSON & GRICE, WHOLESALE DEALERS in GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS and NAVAL STORES, Portsmouth, Va., have in Store and offer for sale the following Groceries:

P. R. and N. O. Sugar, in hhds. and barrels.
N. O. Molasses, in hhds. and tierces.
P.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

June 3rd, 1853.

To His Excellency, David S. Reid—

Sir: I have been tempted to dwell on the importance of the clover crop, because I deem the cultivation of this plant as the most important measure which the planter can adopt. I have alluded to its value as a fodder for stock, and I have also dwelt upon its importance as a fertilizer. It is true, it is not so valuable for horses and cattle as timothy or the red top, still its qualities recommend it to planters as one of the best crops for the purposes I have named. The pea, it is true, is more easily cultivated, and forms a substitute for clover. To a person who has been familiar with a stock growing country, it is difficult to reconcile his mind to a condition which is so unfavorable to this branch of business. He sees corn fields and wheat fields, but where are the grasses and clovers which constitute so largely the food of stock? It is true cattle and horses seem fond enough of the leaves of the Indian corn, but of this there is never a full supply. Corn, yet on the cob, is the principal article of food for horses. What is the consequence? Half, or almost half, of the horses are blind from inflamation of the eyes, produced by feeding this stimulating food. But cows, I believe, never get corn or any thing else, except what may be said they literally work for. Poor things, I have said, when I met them grubbing in the woods, your owners deserve a short allowance of corn bread, at least two days in the week. Then to see their bags, which are about the size of a coffee cup, and to crown the whole, the girl stripping at the teat with one hand and holding a half pint cup in the other to catch the puny stream, and the little cat-like calf bunting away on the other side to encourage the poor beast to give down the precious fluid. The subject is too serious to be laughed at, and yet a sober man's gravity is greatly inclined to desert him under the circumstances I have named. Why is it the cattle are so lean and dwarfish? Did they spring from a little breed, like the little breed of horses called shetland ponies? Certainly not. They are dwarfish, little and lean because their food is scanty and poorly adapted to their wants. Equally true is it, that they are small and lean, because they are obliged to roam the fields and woods in all seasons without shelter or protection from storms. It may seem unnecessary in a climate so mild as North Carolina to provide barns for the special purpose of protecting stock. Facts, however, are strong arguments. If a well bred and portly cow is brought from any clime and put upon the short allowance of the common herd here, it will not be one generation before the change comes on, and in place of a good looking progeny, they have already passed into a thin deteriorated race. The climate of North Carolina, it is true, is by no means severe, the winters, compared with those of Massachusetts and New York, are mild; and yet the severity contributes directly to dwarf the animal. With good hay and regular feed, shelter would not perhaps be so necessary; still, shelter and a sufficiency of good food are essential to the maintainance of a good breed. Even the present breed, properly cared for, would present a striking improvement in a single generation. Let them, therefore, be fed, it will pay compound interest into the pockets of the owners.

But, then as an essential requisite to accompany such a change, it will require the cultivation of the grasses and clovers. The arguments for measures of this character, do not come solely from the possession of better cattle and a better revenue from their species of husbandry. This, however, taken by itself, is a sufficient argument for the change I am advocating. This change requires, if attempted, a confinement of the stock in pastures, yards and stables; the effect will be, that all the fertilizing matter derivable from this source may be saved; it becomes at once manageable, and it should follow from all this, that the plantation itself should also undergo a material change for the better. How is it with the English feeders of stock? Why they purchase, at high prices, cattle for fattening; and though they may expend upon the carcase as much as it has cost them, and therefore make nothing when brought to the slaughter house, yet money is made by the accumulation of excrement. This renders the fields green and luxuriant, grows the grain and adds to the wealth of the owner. So in this State, a change of the kind I have attempted to advocate, would, I believe, add greatly to the wealth of individuals and the State.

I am, most respectfully, your servant,

E. EMMONS.

Smithfield, June 7, 1853.

To His Excellency David S. Reid—

Sir: The position which I have taken in regard to the relative value of old and new land I made the subject of an address at Smithfield on Monday evening. I stated to the gentlemen present that lands which had been tilled for half a century were now in as good a condition to be cultivated with as large a profit as at any former time; that they should by no means be regarded as depreciated in value, and certainly not to be looked upon as worthless or as lands which should be abandoned. Probably the common view which has been heretofore taken of the old lands has exercised a highly injurious feeling, one which has diminished the population of the State. Besides this effect, the view has operated injuriously by standing as an objection to an attempt at improvement, or as a bar to the institution of a better system of means for their reclamation. I do not pretend that the tardiness of planters to improve is to be attributed entirely to this, but it is sufficient to know that it has had its influence, and that influence is still in operation. I find, however, very few are willing to admit that old lands are as valuable as new; indeed, I found there were those present who denied it point blank. Unless it is true, let the objector account for the fact that England produces more breadstuffs and fattens more cattle upon the same number of acres of land than she did one hundred years ago. And how is it, it may be enquired, that lands which have been cultivated for two thousand years are still productive? History is in favor of the doctrine. The capabilities of soil must remain good; the power to be improved cannot be lost—it must and will remain. It is really one of the essential provisions of Providence to sustain life to the end; it is a prospective arrangement by which the coming generations should still enjoy the former productiveness of the soil and an encouragement to labor. If we were to admit that lands were continually depreciating in fertility, that by no well directed labor and expenditure of means the productiveness of the soil could be sustained, it would present a sad prospect for future generations. Planters and farmers shoould discard the idea that when the original elements of fertility are withdrawn from the soil that then it is of diminished value and must necessarily fall off continually in productiveness. The contrary, as I have intimated, I believe to be true. I believe, moreover, that an intelligent farmer may and can create, as it were, a second condition which will be more profitable and more productive than the first. This doctrine has hope in it, and exhaustation will lead to the institution of manures which shall sustain a succession of profitable harvests to the end of time. The doctrine that soils are designed to retain a permanent basis upon which to improve, and which shall yield results successful in proportion to the means and skill employed, is the only one which is accordant to those arrangements which prevail everywhere else. I conceive that this doctrine is the only one which can incite a planter or farmer to put forth his energies to that extent which shall measure to him the capabilities of his lands. I do not propose to attempt to sustain this view by farther argument at this time, my purpose in presenting it in this form is answered if I have said enough to secure for it an attentive reflection.

I am, Sir, most respetfully yours,

E. EMMONS.

Everettsville, June 10, 1853.

To His Excellency, David S. Reid—

In my opinion there is no better criterion by which to judge of the progress of a people than by their efforts in the improvement of their lands. There may be excitements arising from the discovery of rich mines of metals, and active speculations in them may be going on and great investments of capital may be made, but after all, the prosperity of a State depends upon agriculture; and accessions to her population by this class, or the institution of measures for improvement of lands already occupied, are the safest and most certain tests of an advancement in prosperity and wealth. It may not be admitted that the rank which a people holds in civilization can be measured by the number of bushels of grain it may raise; if it be not so, it has much to do with it, for it can not be doubted that thought has been active.

In North Carolina one great improvement has scarcely been entered upon, but there are those who are thoughtful upon it—this improvement consists in provisions for pasturage. I am satisfied that in the course of a few years an entire revolution will be effected in the mode of raising and keeping stock. The present system nurses in its bosom immorality and crime.

There is a population which is not confined to the outskirts of civilization, but which is mingled more or less with the body politic everywhere, and which is destitute of the principles of honesty; and are, therefore, ready, when opportunity presents, to take what belongs to another. Cattle, sheep, and hogs which are allowed to range the forests have no security under the present system of pasturage. They are taken and appropriated by the lazy and indolent. The fact is well known, but such are the circumstances under which these thefts are committed, that the guilty always escape detection and punishment. This fact alone will ultimately lead to the construction of enclosures. This must lead to a contraction of the ranges. The next step will be to increase the amount of food upon the more limited areas. The planter who has a proper regard to the morals of his neighborhood cannot well pursue a system which is so pregnant with evil, and which holds out opportunities to commit crime under circumstances which defy detection. It is true we should entertain only a feeble hope of a change, if it could not be shown that pasturage is a feasible scheme, and can be secured by any planter or farmer who owns fifty acres of land, or even much less than that. If a farmer owns only fifteen acres it would be a good policy to put one third of it in pasturage—by pasturage I mean a provision to keep stock during summer upon the better grasses and not upon the wild grasses and herbage of the forests. Pasturage cannot be secured in the south except by special means, unless it be in the higher and cooler portions of this section of the Union. Tillage must precede the formation of a pasture; it will not grow up of itself. The special means for this object are these: *plowing*, *manuring*, and the *sowing* of the proper seed. The plowing should be deep, and I would recommend a dressing of *lime*, *marl*, or *guano* prior to plowing. The furrows should be well laid, and the surface will be greatly improved by the roller; indeed, it is often a very essential operation in order to secure the germination of seed. The manuring should consist of a combination of the two modes prevalent among farmers, viz: the sowing of a crop of buck wheat, or clover for the purpose of plowing it in when in blossom, and the free use of compost of marl or lime, and peat, or any organic matter which can be obtained from the plantation. The green crop should be well plowed in and covered, and remain two or three weeks. The surface is then ready to receive a dressing of manure and the mixed grass seeds consisting of orchard grass, timothy red top, Kentucky blue grass and clover. The roller should be applied after the seed are lightly dragged in. It may be proper to remark that neither grass nor clover seed admit of being buried deeply. This plan may be objected to from its expense; but when contrasted with the present system, it is not only a stock saving scheme, but it is a part of the only scheme by which stock can be improved. A planter may purchase a flock of the best Durham, Devon, Ayreshir or Jersey, cows, and turn them upon his range, however good it may be, and in less than one year the flock will have lost its value, even if he has succeeded in saving with extraordinary care his original number. Forest feed is incompatible with improvement. I acknowledge that cattle of these ranges do accumulate some fat, but under the present system it is lost in the winter; besides under this system they never acquire their proper size. If the system of pasturage ever takes the place of ranges several changes will surely follow. 1st. Better herds of cattle will become common, and the small lean kind will disappear before them. 2d. Barns and outhouses will be improved and adapted to the kind of stock which may be kept. 3. Fertilizers will be greatly increased and with them the means for the better improvement of the plantation; the fertilizers can then be saved. 4th. Plantations which are excessive in size will be diminished; it will be seen that twenty acres of corn well cultivated will produce more than forty imperfectly cultivated, and with less cost. Stock kept by pasturage in summer and folded and fodderred in winter upon hay in part, makes it possible—in fact easy, to secure all the fertilizing matter which may be produced. The want of pasturage in North Carolida is one of the great defects in its husbandry.

I am, sir, most respectfully, yours,

E. EMMONS.

Thoughts about Money. From Henry Taylor's "Notes from Life," we take the following extracts:

"Lending and borrowing. Never lend money to a friend unless you are satisfied that he does wisely and well in borrowing it. Borrowing is one of the most ordinary ways in which weak men sacrifice the future to the present, and thence it is that the gratitude for a loan is so proverbially evanescent, for the future becoming present in its turn, will not be well pleased with those who have assisted in doing it an injury. By conspiring with your friend to defraud his future self, you naturally incur his future displeasure: Take to heart, therefore, the admonition of the ancient courtier.—

'Neither a borrower nor a lender be;
For loan oft loseth both itself and friend,
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.'

"To withstand solicitations for loans is often a great trial of firmness; the more especially as the pleas and pretexts alleged are generally made plausible at the expense of truth; for nothing breaks down a man's truthfulness more surely than pecuniary embarrassment—

'Ar unthrift was a liar from all time;
Never was debtor that was not deceiver.'

The refusal which is at once the most safe from vacillation, as little apt to give offence as any, is the point blank refusal, without reasons assigned. Acquiesence is more easily given in the decisions of a strong will, than in reasons, which weak men under the bias of self love, will imagine themselves competent to controvert.

"Some men will lend money to a friend, in order, as it were, to purchase a right of remonstrance; but the right so purchased is worth nothing. You may buy the man's years, but not his heart or his understanding.

"I have never known a debtor or a prodigal who was not, in his own estimation, an injured man; and I have generally found that those who had not suffered by them were disposed to coincide with them; for it is the weak who make an outcry that the world is wont to judge. They who lend money to spendthrifts should be prepared, therefore, to suffer in their reputation as well as in their purse. Let us learn from the Son of Sirach. 'Many, when a thing was lent them, reckoned it to be found, and put them to trouble that helped them. Till he hath received he will kiss a man's hand; for his neighbor's money he will speak submissively; but when he should repay, he will prolong the time, and return words of grief, and complain of the time. If he prevail he shall hardly receive the half, and he will count as if he had found it; if not, he hath deprived him of his money, as he hath gotten him an enemy without cause; he payeth him with cursing and railings, and for honor he will pay him with disgrace."

"Spending money. The art of living easily as to money, is to pitch your scale of living one degree below your means. Comfort and enjoyment are more dependant upon easiness in the detail of expenditure, than upon one degree's difference in the scale.

"Guard against false associations of pleasure with expenditure—the notion that because pleasure can be purchased with money, therefore money cannot be spent without enjoyment. What a thing costs a man is no true measure of what it is worth to him; and yet how often is his appreciation governed by no other standard, as if there were a pleasure in expenditure *per se*.

"Let yourself feel a want before you provide against it. You are assured that it is a real want; and it is worth while to feel it a little, in order to feel that relief from it.

"When you are undecided as to which of two courses you should like best, choose the cheapest. This rule will not only save money, but save also a deal of trifling indecision.

"Too much leisure leads to expense; because when a man is in want of objects, it occurs to him that they are to be had for money; and he invents expenditures in order to pass the time."

There will be an eclipse of the planet Mars by the moon on the 1st of next month. The eclipse will commence at three minutes past 2, a. m., and continue until fifteen minutes after three.

RELAXATIONS OF GREAT MEN.

Men of the strongest minds need relaxation. The bow can not always be kept bent, otherwise its elasticity is irretrievably injured. Like it, the human mind must be relaxed from time to time, to allow it to recover its strength and tone. This lesson is well taught in the traditionary story related of the Apostle John. A hunter one day passing, appeared much surprised at seeing him caressing a little bird with all the delight of a child. The well-beloved disciple observing his astonishment, said to the hunter, "why do not you keep your bow always bent?" "Because it would soon lose its strength if it were always strung." "Well!" replied the old man, "it would be the same with my mind; if I gave it no relaxation, it would, in like manner, lose its force."

It is interesting to note the amusements of learned and great men of present and past times. Their predilections, their private tastes, their amusements, their domestic habits, their relaxations—in a word, all that satisfies them, annoys them, amuses them—are capable of furnishing useful lessons to our race; for a man's manners and habits help us to a knowledge of him, and are the best evidence of his real character.

Many great men have delighted in passing their hours of relaxation in the company of children. This betokens a pure and loving nature. Richter says, the man is to be shunned who does not love the society of children. Henry IV was passionately fond of them, and delighted in their gambols and little caprices. One day, when crawling round bis room on all-fours, on his hands and knees, with the Dauphin on his back, and the other children about him urging the king to gallop in imitation of a horse, an embassador suddenly entered and surprised the royal family in the midst of their fun. Henry, without rising to his feet, asked, "Have you children, Mr. Embassador?" "Yes, sire." "In that case I proceed with the sport," replied the king.

The Duke of Wellington was, in like manner, extremely fond of children, and was a general favorite with them. He enjoyed their gambols, took part in them, and was constantly presenting them with little keepsakes and presents. The opera was his chief amusement; and he was a regular frequenter of both houses as well as of the Ancient and other first-class concerts.

Leibnitz used to pass months together in his study engaged with his laborious investigations. At such times his only relaxation consisted in collecting about him in his study children of both sexes, whom he watched; and sometimes he took part in their frolics. Seated in his easy chair, he delighted to observe their lively movements, to listen to their conversation, and to observe their several dispositions; and when his soul had sufficiently enjoyed the innocent spectacle, he would dismiss the children with sweetmeats, and return to his studies with renewed energy.

Louis Racine say of his father, that he took part in all the children's sports. "I remember a procession we once had," says he in his memoirs, "in which my sisters played the part of the clergy, I was the curate, and the author of *Athalie*, singing in chorus with us, carried the cross."

Napoleon, like Wellington, was fond of children. He used to take the infant king of Rome in his arms, and standing in front of a mirror with him, there made the oldest grimaces in the glass. At breakfast he would take the child upon his knee, dip his finger in the sauce, and daub his face with it: the child's governess scolded, the emperor laughed, and the child, almost always pleased, appeared to delight in the rough caresses of his father. Those who, on such occasions, had a favor to solicit from the emperor, were almost always sure of being favorably received.

Napoleon also took great delight in the sound of bells. Bourrienne relates, that when walking with him in the avenue at Malmaison, the village bell would interrupt him in his conversation about the gravest matters. He would stop suddenly, and listen, as if not to lose a note; and he seemed to be annoyed at those who did not experience the same delight in bells that he himself did. Once he observed, with emotion, "That sound recalls to my mind the first years I passed at Brienne: I was happy then!"

Louis XIV.'s brother, the duke of Orleans, was also passionately fond of bells, and cared for no other music. He always made a point of resorting to Paris at the times when the bells were set a-ringing, as, for instance, on the day when the vigil of the dead is rung. He used to declare that the ringing gave him a delight quite beyond expression.

Who would have imagined that the grave, the philosophic Socrates, during his hours of leisure, took pleasure in dancing? Yet it was so! By dancing, leaping, and other exercises of the body, he preserved his bodily health; and at other times, when not in the humor for physical exercises, he amused himself by playing upon the lyre, which tuned and tempered his mind. These old Greeks took much more rational methods of educating and developing the whole nature of man than we moderns do. They regarded physical education as the groundwork of mental; and sought to train the bodily powers and develop the muscular energies at the same time that they cultivated the mind by discipline and study. "A sound mind in *a sound body*," was one of their most current maxims.

Many other wise men, besides Socrates, have taken great delight in music. Epaminondas, a famous Grecian general, used to take pleasure in singing at the village festivals. The cruel Nero "fiddled while Rome was burning"—at least he played the harp, for there were not, as yet, fiddles in those days. Luther delighted in playing the flute, and thus used to soothe his excited feelings. Frederick II, of Prussia, allayed the most violent agonies of mind with the same instrument. An hour's playing generally sufficed to reduce him to perfect tranquility. Milton delighted in playing the organ; and composed several fine psalm tunes, which are, to this day, sung in our churches. Bentham was passionately fond of music, and played the organ; there was scarcely a room in his house without a piano. He took pleasure even in running his fingers over the keys. Gainsborough, the painter, was a capital performer on the violin.

Byron's great delight was flowers; and while in Italy, he purchased a fresh bouquet every day. He had flowers in every room; and he said to Lady Blessington, that they filled him with a sweet melancholy, and inspired him with serious thoughts. Byron was also fond of animals. In his youth he made a friend of a boar, and, later in life, he formed attachments to dogs—the epitaph on one of which he caused to be graved on its tombstone.

More lovers of children! Cato, the censor, no matter howsoever urgent the business of the republic, would never leave his home in the morning with out first having seen his wife wash and dress the baby! Cicero, after having put the finishing hand to his orations, called in the children and had a joyous romp with them! A great diversion of the emperor Augustus was to play at games with little children, who were brought from all parts for the purpose—Moorish and Syrian children being his chief favorites. There was one little fellow, of the name of Nucius, who stood only two feet high, and weighed only seventeen pounds, but who, nevertheless, had a prodigious voice; he was an especial favorite. Rousseau said, that nothing gave him greater pleasure than to see little children making fun and playing together. "I have often," says he, "stopped in the streets to watch their frolics and sports with an interest which I see no other person take in them." Yet, inconceivable inconsistency? Rousseau sent his own children to a founding hospital, and never owned them!

The attachment which some men have formed for animals of various kinds, is an amusing subject. When philosophers have had neither wife nor children, they have taken to dogs, horses, serpents, birds and even spiders! Goethe rarely passed a day without bringing out from the chimney corner a live snake which he kept there, and caressing it like a bosom friend. Tiberius, a Roman emperor, also made an intimate companion of a serpent, which he trained to take food out of his hand. Augustus was exceedingly fond of a parrot, but still more so of a quail, the loss of which made him as sad as if he had lost a battle. Honorius, another Roman emperor, was so grieved at the loss of a hen, named Roma, that he would willingly have given Rome itself to bring it back: but Alaric had taken Rome. The emperor Domitian occupied his leisure in catching flies. Louis XI, when ill at Plessis-le-Tours, only found pleasure in an exhibition of dancing pigs, oddly dressed up, which were trained for his special entertainment.

Richter was very fond of tame animals, which he constantly had about him. Sometimes a mouse; then a great white cross spider, which he kept in a paper box with a glass top. There was a little door beneath, by which he could feed his prisoner with dead flies. In the autumn he collected the winter food for his little tree-frog and his tame spider. "How I wish," he wrote once to his friend Otto, "that you could have met me in the street or in the Harmony; then you would have seen my little squirrel upon my shoulder, who bites no longer."

Next to money, Rembrandt loved nothing so much as his monkey. He was one day painting a picture of a noble family, when the intelligence was brought to him of his ape's death. He could scarcely contain his grief, and lamented his unhappy lot. Sobbing and crying, he forthwith began delineating the form of the ape upon the family picture. They remonstrated with him, and protested that an ape was quite out of place in the company of such distinguished personages. The family were most indignant, and ordered him to efface the traces of the animal. But he continued to weep, and went on painting his ape. The head of the family demanded to know whether it was *his* portrait or that of a monkey, which Rembrandt was pretending to delineate? "It *is* the portrait of a monkey," said Rembrandt. "Then you may keep the picture." "I think so," said the painter. And the picture still survives.

Henry III, of France was so foolishly fond of spaniels, that he used to carry a litter of them in a basket suspended round his neck when giving his audiences. His passion for these animals cost him on the average not less than a hundred thousand crowns a year. Charles I, of England was also excessively fond of spaniels; and the breed of his dogs is still famous in this country. Frederick the Great was also a great dog-fancier.

The painter Razzi formed friendships with all sorts of animals, and he filled his house with squirrels, monkeys, Angora cats, dwarf asses, he-goats, tortoises, and Elba ponies. Besides these he had an enormous raven, who gravely strode about among the other animals, as if he were the exhibitor of this Noah's ark. When any one knocked at the outer door, the raven called "Come in!" in a loud voice.

Pelisson, confined in the Bastille, made a friend of a spider, which he tamed. The jailer one day, seeing Pelisson take pleasure in contemplating the insect, crushed it under his foot, and left the prisoner distressed and melancholy at the loss of his friend. Latude, in the same prison, made companions of some six-and-twenty rats who inhabited his cell. He gave each of them a name; and they learnt to come to him at his call. He fed them, played with them, and they thus greatly relieved the *ennui* of his captivity.

But Latude only made friends of rats from necessity. The Marquis de Montespan, in perfect freedom of choice, had the extraordinary taste to amuse himself with mice, when occupying the gilded apartment of Versailles. True, the mice were white, and had been brought to him all the way from Siberia; but the taste was a most odd one, nevertheless.

Cardinal Mazarin, the French minister, employed his leisure in playing with an ape; and Cardinal Richelieu amused himself with his collection of cats. The poet Alfieri was proud of his horses, and took great delight in fondling and caressing them. Cowper was at no time so happy as when feeding his tame hares.

There are other historic names associated with pet animals, among which may be named the vulture of Semiramis, the butterfly of Virgil, the starling of Nero, the ape of Commodus, the sparrow of Heliogabalus, and the dove of Mohammed.

Finally, among the other relaxations of learned and great men may be mentioned Calvin's game of throwing dice along a table—whereas Luther was great in nine-pins. When he knocked down all the pins at a stroke he was as much delighted as if he had upset all the papists. Boileau was also very fond of the same game, and when he prostrated the nine-pins, he was better pleased than if he had completed his best ode. Massillon the preacher used to assemble Oratorians and Jesuits in his room, and set them to play at chess together, meanwhile exhorting them never to engage in any less innocent warfare. Buffon's great delight was in gleaning the village gossip from the village barber during his morning toilet. Charlemagne's chief relaxation and pleasure consisted in swimming in a bath, together with his sons, officers and others. Charlemagne beat them all at swimming. Boyle, the philosopher's great delight, like Curran's, was to watch the exhibition of puppet-shows. The performance of Punchinello invariably drew him into the street, and he did not mind standing in the midst of a shower of rain to witness it. In like manner, Tasso's liveliest amusement was to see masquerades, and to enjoy the diversions of the populace during the public festivals. Who knows but that there may be many wise men now "about town," who take part privily, but sweetly, in the annual diversions of our Greenwich fair?

Harper's Magazine.

Jefferson and Adams on Russia and Turkey. Thirty years ago Russia was at war with Turkey. As that event may possibly again occur, it is interesting to recur to the sentiments of two of the most eminent men that existed at that time, of the merits of the question, and of war in general. Jefferson, when he wrote this letter, was 82 years of age, and John Adams 90:

* * * * "To return to the news of the day: it seems that the cannibals of Europe are going to eat one another again. A war between Russia and Turkey is like the battle of the knite and snake; whichever destroys the other, leaves a destroyer less for the world. This pugnacious humor of mankind seems to be the law of his nature—one of the obstacles to too great multiplication, provided in the mechanism of the universe. The cocks of the hen yard kill one another; bears, bulls, rams, do the same, and the horse in his wild state kills all the young males, until, worn down with age and war, some vigorous youth kills him. * * * *I hope we shall prove how much happier for man the Quaker policy is, and that the life of the feeder is better than that of the fighter.* And it is some consolation that the desolation by these maniacs of one part of the earth is the means of improving it in other parts. Let the latter be our office; and let us milk the cow while the Russian holds her by the horns, and the Turk by the tail. God bless you, and give you health, strength, good spirits, and as much of life as you think worth having.

"THOMAS JEFFERSON."

Mr. Adams's reply.

"*Quincy, June* 11, 1822.

"Dear Sir: Half an hour ago I received, and this moment have heard read, for the third or fourth time the best letter that ever was written by an octogenarian, dated June 1.

* * * * "This globe is a theatre of war; its inhabitants are all heroes. The little eels in vinegar and the animalcules in pepper water, I believe are quarrelsome. The bees are as warlike as the Romans, Russians, Brittons, or Frenchmen. Ants, caterpillars, and canker worms are the only tribes among whom I have not seen battles; and Heaven itself, if we believe Hindoos, Jews, Christians, and Mahometans, has not always been at peace. We need not trouble ourselves about these things, nor fret ourselves because of evil doers; but safely trust the 'Ruler with his skies.'

"JOHN ADAMS."

How to Prosper in Business. In the first place make up your mind to accomplish whatever you undertake, decide upon some particular business and persevere in it. All difficulties are overcome by diligence and assiduity.

Be not afraid to work with your own hands, and diligently too. "A cat in gloves catches no mice." "He who remains in the mill grinds, not he who goes and comes."

Attend to your own business; never trust to another. "A pot that belongs to many is ill-stirred and worse boiled."

Be frugal. "That which will not make a pot will make a pot lid." Save the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves.

Be abstemious. "Who dainties love shall beggars prove."

Rise early. "The sleeping fox catches no poultry." "Plow deep while sluggards sleep, and you will have corn to sell and keep."

Treat every one with respect and civility. Everything is gained and nothing lost by courtesy. Good manners insures success.

Never anticipate wealth from any other source but labor; especially never place dependence upon becoming the possessor of an inheritance. "He who waits for dead men's shoes may have to go for a long time barefoot." "He who runs after a shadow has a wearisome race."

Above all things never despair. God is where he was. He helps those who truly trust in him."

The Late Catastrophe at Niagara Falls—Former Casualties. The telegraphic accounts of the fearful fate of three men who, on Tuesday last, were borne down the Rapids in Niagara river, and were precipitated over the Falls, do not describe the particular spot at which poor Able, after sustaining himself so gallantly for near 24 hours, was dashed down the watery precipice. One of the Buffalo papers says it was over "The American Fall." If so, the skiff in which the three men were, was carried down the Rapids on the west side of Goat Island to the brink of that part of the Cataract which lies west of Luna Island, which is connected with Goat Island by a wooden bridge. From this bridge, and from the bank just above it, the whole scene, in all its agonizing details, must have been plainly visible.

The telegraphic account says that as Able went over the fall, "he raised himself to his full height." Alas, poor fellow! When thrown into that whirl of water, he could have had no such command over his limbs as to enable him to do that. A few weeks ago we, with a number of others, threw a heavy tree, at least sixty feet long, into the Rapids at this very point; and after having been madly torn along by the angry waters to the very brink of the cataract, it was a grand sight to behold the tree stand erect, with its branches in the air, and its roots in the water, as if growing out of the invisible rock below. Thus, for an instant, it seemed to stand, and then it gracefully descended for a few feet; but before getting half way to the bottom it was literally crumbled into atoms. A few minutes afterwards we saw portions of it floating on the surface of the quiet water below, like so much saw dust on a mill stream.

The casualities that have happened at Niagara Falls have by no means been so numerous, as considering the numbers of persons who visit them, and particularly the intense excitement which fills the mind of the beholder as he gazes on this most wonderful of all God's natural works, one would be apt to imagine. Yet there have been some terrible accidents, and some of the most startling of these have chanced at or near the very point at which Able and his companions met their fate.

In 1846, August 31, Charles Smart, of Philadelphia, fell from a rock in the "Cave of the Winds," (which is under the American Fall,) and, of course, was killed instantly. Between the "Biddle Staircase" and the entrance to the "Cave" Dr. Hungerford, of West Troy, was killed, in May, 1839, by the fall of a portion of the rough rock upon him. A boy named Murphy, in June, 1837, attempted to cross the river in a canoe, and was drawn into the current and went over the American Fall. A little boy, by the name of White, only five years old, and his sister, a year or two his senior, were playing in a canoe near that part of Great Island where the bridge crosses the Rapids from the village of Niagara. The canoe floated out into the stream. The mother of the children beheld the scene, rushed in the river, and rescued the girl, but the boy was carried over the fall near the place where Able took the frightful plunge. The little fellow was last seen sitting in the bottom of the canoe, holding on with his hands to each side, as if to keep the frail craft steady as it was borne on its perilous way. This was in July, 1848. Neither Murphy's nor White's bodies were ever found.

It was very near this fatal spot that the foolish farce of a Mrs. Miller of Detroit, was played off a few years ago. It occasioned much speculation at the time, and its results were said to be serious; the father of the person alluded to, a very respectable man, having died of a broken heart in consequence of it. Mrs. Miller, actuated, it was thought, by jealousy or some freak of the kind, cut her shawl to pieces, tied them together, and hung them over the bridge leading to Goat Island, intending, doubtless, to produce the impression that she had committed suicide by letting herself down in the rapids and going over the American Fall. After occasioning much pain and trouble to her family and friends she "turned up" we believe at Syracuse.

Dr. Veaux, who wrote an interesting work on Niagara, relates that the Indians have a tradition that two human beings yearly will ever be sacrificed to the Great Spirit of these waters. It is a striking fact that almost every year has proved fatal to some visitor of the Falls of Niagara. An obliging guide, Mr. Johnson, to whom we lately had occasion to recur, with grateful recollections of his politeness to us while there, tells us, in his useful little manual, that "all the wilderness of these scenes can be viewed without running the least risk;" and no doubt, if visiters could always sufficiently command themselves, and not allow their fancy, their imagination to get the mastery over their minds while gazing on the bewildering wonders of Niagara, his remark is true. Our author tells us of instances he has seen of a disposition on the part of strangers to try the fearful leap over the brink of the Falls. A young lady, not long ago, he says, was standing on "Table Rock," on the very verge of the precipice, while the wind was blwing very strong from the (Canada) shore behind her. She appeared, Mr. Johnston told us, amazed, bewildered, rapt, as it were by the seemingly supernatural wilderness of the scene. Our guide approached her, and laying his hand upon her arm remonstrated with her on her rashness in thus exposing herself. "Oh!" exclaimed she, with a smile, "I feel that I could spring from this rock, and sail away as lightly and gently as a balloon!" And it was not without the greatest persuasion that she could be induced to leave the spot that had for her so powerful a fascination. On being reproved afterwards by her mother, she declared that she did not feel the least fear, but actually felt as if she could fly.

A case, that in its commencement, was not dissimilar to that of Tuesday, but which terminated more fortunately, was that of a man by the name of Allen, who some eight years ago, attempted to cross the Niagara river in a skiff from Chippewa, (some distance above Goat Island) accidentally broke an oar, and found himself at the mercy of the current. He managed, however, to reach the outer Island of the group called "The Three Sisters" (which lies just off Goat Island) and jumped ashore, while the skiff was dashed down the Rapids and over the Horse-shoe Fall. Though saved from the more imminent danger, the man's situation was still perilous for the hope of rescue was extremely doubtful, and he began to think he should die of starvation. Two nights and a day he remained in that precarious situation. He struck a fire, and the smoke from it, wreathing over the tree-tops, indicated to the villagers the peril he was in. The alarm was given; a rope was thrown across from one island to the other, and so on to the third, and an intrepid fellow by the name of Robinson, put off in a skiff, (holding on to the rope) and succeeded in bringing Allen safe through the rapids to the main shore. This same Robinson also rescued Chapin, (one of the workmen on the bridge from which Able's fate was witnessed on Tuesday) who, being thrown accidentally into the stream, was carried upon the very island, to reach which by swimming Able is said to have made a desperate effert, on being thrown off the raft sent to his rescue.

It was just here, too, that a young lady of Buffalo, Miss De Forest, slipped from the hands of a friend who was holding her, in a foolish bravado, over the edge of the shore of "Luna Island," and, with young Addington, who plunged in to save her, was borne over the American Fall. The bodies of both were recovered after some days. This accident, as we understand the imperfect accounts we have as yet of the latest catastrophe, must have occurred at or near the eastern point of the American Fall; whereas Able probably perished at a point farther west of the same cataract.

We may mention that the two famous leaps of Sam Patch were made in 1829, not far from this place. He jumped from the brink of the American shore, ninety-seven feet, sheer down into the Niagara river, between the Horseshoe and the American Falls.

New York Express.

Disparity of Age in Marriage. Mahomet's first wife, Kadyah, was at least 40, when he, at the age of 25, married her. Shakspeare's And Hathaway, was seven years his senior. Dr. Johnson's wife was literally almost double his age. Sir Thomas Moore's wife was also seven years older than her husband. Howard, the philanthropist at the age of 25, married a first wife, who was then 52. Mrs. Rowe, the authoress, was 15 years older than Mr. Rowe. Rapel, the German De Stael, was about as much older. The Countess D'Ossoli (Miss Fuller,) was nearly ten years her husband's senior. Jenny Lind, too, is said to be eight or ten years older than Herr Goldschmidt.

Dr. F. T. Stribling, Superintendent of the Western Lunatic Asylum has withdrawn his declaration [illegible] dered to the Board of [illegible] some few weeks since.

THE LORD'S PRAYER—AN ACROSTIC.

Our Lord and King, who reign'st enthroned on high,
Father of light! Adoration's Deity!
Who art the great "I AM"—the last—the first—
Art righteous, holy, merciful and just—
In realms of glory, space where angels sing,
Heaven is the dwelling place of God our King.
Hallowed thy name, which does all names transcend,
Be thou adored, our Great Almighty friend,
Thy glory shines beyond creation's space,
Named in the book of justice and of grace,
Thy kingdom towers beyond thy starry skies;
Kingdom satanic falls, but thine shall rise,
Come, let thine empire, O, thou Holy One,
Thy great and everlasting will be done!
Will God make known his will, his power display?
Be it the work of Mortals to obey.
Done in the great, the wonderous work of love,
On Calvary's cross he died, but reigns above,
Earth bears the record in thy holy word,
As Heaven adores thy love, let earth, O Lord!
It shines transcendent in the eternal skies,
Is praised in Heaven—for man the Saviour dies.
In songs immortal, angels laud his name,
Heaven shouts for joy and saints his love proclaim;
Give us, O Lord, our food, nor cease to give
Us proper food, on which our souls may live,
This be our boon to-day and days to come,
Day without end, in our eternal home;
Our needy souls supply from day to day,
Daily assist, and aid us when we pray;
Bread though we ask yet, Lord, thy Blessing lend,
And make us grateful when thy gifts descend.
Forgive our sins, which in destruction place
Us—the rebels of a rebel race.
Our follies, faults and trespasses forgive—
Debts which we ne'er can pay, or thou receive,
As we, O Lord, our neighbors' faults o'erlook,
We beg thou'dst blot *ours* from thy memory's book;
Forgive our enemies; extend thy grace
Our soul's to save, e'en Adam's guilty race.
Debtors to thee in gratitude and love,
And in that duty paid by saints above,
Lead us from sin, and in thy mercy raise
Us from the tempter and his hellish ways;
Not in our own, but in his name who bled,
Into thine ear we pour our every need.
Temptation's fatal charms help us to shun,
But may we conquer through thy conquering Son.
Deliver us from all which can annoy
Us in this world, and may our souls destroy,
From all calamities which men betide,
Evil and death, oh turn our feet aside,
For we are mortal worms, and cleave to clay;
Thine 'tis the rule, and mortal to obey.
Is not thy mercy, Lord, forever free?
The whole creation knows no God but thee.
Kingdom and empire in thy presence fall;
The King eternal reigns the King of all,
Power is with thee—to thee be glory given,
And be thy name adored by earth and heaven.
The praise of saints and angels is thy own,
Glory to thee, the Everlasting One,
Forever be thy triune name adored,
Amen! Hosanna! blessed be the Lord!

PATRICK HENRY.

The English Church having been established by law in Virginia, became, as all such establishments are wont to do, exceedingly intolerant towards other sects. In prosecution of this system of conversion, three Baptist clergymen had been indicted, at Fredericksburg, for preaching the Gospel of the Son of God contrary to the statute. Henry, hearing of this, rode some fifty miles to volunteer his services in defence of the oppressed. He entered the court, being unknown to all present, save the bench and the bar, while the indictment was being read by the clerk. He sat within the bar until the reading was finished, and the King's attorney had concluded some remarks in defence of the prosecution, when he arose, reached out his hand for the paper, and without more ceremony, proceeded with the following speech:

"May it please your worships: I think I heard read by the prosecutor, as I entered this house, the paper I now hold in my hand. If I have rightly understood, the King's attorney of the colony has framed an indictment for the purpose of arraigning and punishing by imprisonment, three inoffensive persons before the bar of this court, for a cr

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, AUG. 6, 1853.

THE ELECTION.

The following is the vote in this County, by precints, for a member of Congress:

	Lewis.	Venable.	Rogers.
Raleigh,	83	116	387
Eagle Rock,	9	10	138
Rolesville,	39	106	45
Wakefield,	16	5	35
Forestville,	2	35	38
Ridgeway,		7	73
Spikes',	38	9	33
Laws',	19	99	77
Wynnes',	17	2	29
Oak Grove,	16	11	47
Lynns',	7	7	69
Hayes' Store,	5	59	34
Cedar Level,	1	37	23
Upchurches',	54	20	36
Joel Jones',	62	11	9
Dupree's,	63	14	9
N. Jones',	33	12	10
Gardner's,	71	47	19
Banks',	56	12	29
Busbees',	45	11	90
Dunnsville,	7	12	19
	648	642	1,249

Thos. Jeff. Utley, Whig, has been elected Clerk of the County Court of Wake, and John C. Moore, Whig, Clerk of the Superior Court. The vote is as follows: *County Court*—T. J. Utley 794, Calvin J. Rogers 703, John L. Terrell 700, O. Bowers 189. *Superior Court*—John C. Moore 1179, Richard P. Finch 1110.

We have heard from three precincts in Johnston, as follows:

Smithfield, Lewis 52—Venable 7—Rogers 67. Boon Hill, Lewis 59—Venable 21—Rogers 31. Roxberry, Lewis 63—Venable 1—Rogers 62.

The following are all the additional returns we have up to going to press:

Franklinton—Lewis, 34; Venable, 81; Rogers, 38.

At Henderson the vote was, Venable, 137; Lewis, 10; Rogers, 60. At Lynn Bank, Granville, Venable, 10; Lewis, 2; Rogers, 50. At Brassfield's, Granville, Venable had gained about 20 votes.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

In the Ashland District Mr. Breckenridge, Democrat, is re-elected to Congress by a handsome majority.

In the 5th District the vote is very close between Hill, Whig, and Stone, Democrat, and the result is doubtful.

The returns from the 10th District indicate the election of Hodge, Whig, over R. H. Stanton, Dem. L. M. Cox, Whig, has also been elected in the 9th District.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

The people of this State voted on Thursday last for County and Superior Court Clerks, and for eight members of Congress. The day was fair and the vote has no doubt been generally a full one.

The Democrats had candidates in six Districts out of the eight.

In the first District Dr. H. M. Shaw opposed the Hon. D. Outlaw, Whig. The District is Whig by a considerable majority, and we have, therefore, no ground for entertaining strong hope that Dr. Shaw has succeeded. He has canvassed the District with spirit and marked ability; and, if defeated, will deserve the gratitude and thanks of the party.

In the second District the regular nominee was Thomas Ruffin, Esq., of Wayne, who has no doubt been elected by a large majority.

In the third District the Hon. William S. Ashe, regular Democrat, was opposed by Walter F. Leak, Esq., Distribution Democrat. Mr. Ashe has succeeded no doubt by a large majority.

In the fourth District there were three candidates—A. M. Lewis, Esq., standing on the Democratic platform; Hon. A. W. Venable, standing on the Whig platform on the question of Cuba and the public lands, and opposed to any Convention of the party which would not suit him; and Sion H. Rogers, Esq., regular Whig candidate.

In the sixth District, the candidates were George D. Boyd, Esq., Democrat, and R. C. Puryear, Esq., Whig. We indulge strong hopes of Mr. Boyd's election.

In the seventh District the candidates were Burton Craige, Esq., Democrat, and James W. Osborne, Esq., Whig. This has been one of the most elevated and intellectual contests in the State. We think Mr. Craige has been elected. If defeated, however, his defeat may be justly attributed to the course pursued by Mr. Venable and others on the subject of Cuba and the public lands.

In the eighth District the candidates were Hon. Thomas L. Clingman and B. S. Gaither, Esq., Federal Whig. Mr. Clingman has no doubt been elected.

In the fifth District John Kerr, Esq., Whig, has been running a slow race by himself. He may have been elected, though the Democrats generally expected to vote for the Hon. A. Rencher.

We shall probably hear enough by our next issue to enable us to announce the result.

THE SO-CALLED "CLIQUE."

Mr. Venable, we learn, indulged during the late campaign in strong denunciations of what he was pleased to style the "Raleigh Clique." This talk about "Raleigh Clique" is only *for effect*, and is unworthy of those who wish well to the Democratic cause. The Democrats of Raleigh are but few in number, and, as a general rule, poor in this world's goods; and they have had to contend for the last ten years against an array of talent, influence and wealth which cannot probably be found in any other community in the State. Notwithstanding this, however, they have been constantly gaining; and what is more, they have not only worked for the cause generally in the State, but expended their means most freely for its advancement. Mr. Venable himself never had the support of better or more devoted friends than he found in this community up to the moment when he began his work of disorganization and of opposition to his party principles.

We take this occasion to say, so far as we are concerned, that *we* alone are responsible for our course in relation to Mr. Venable. That course was the result of reflection and deliberate judgment; and our only regret in the matter is, that we could not feel altogether free to take position against him at an earlier period in the campaign. We may have more to say on this point hereafter, our only purpose being now to state that no one but our ourself is responsible for the course we have pursued. We are gratified to know, however, that our course is approved by the prominent members of the party here, as we have good reason to believe it is by a vast majority of the party throughout the State.

☞ The Washington Union is out in a series of articles in favor of the Pacific Railway as a government work. The Richmond Enquirer takes decided ground against the proposition. We shall copy into our next the views of the Union and Enquirer on the subject.

OUR NEW DRESS.

We are under obligations to our brethren of the press for the kind and complimentary terms in which they have noticed our new dress. The Raleigh Star says:

"The indefatigable editor of the Standard brings out his last issue in an entirely new dress. It is decidedly *neat*, not to say gaudy, and is a credit to the North Carolina press. We are highly gratified at the steady march of improvement in this respect in the press of the State, within the last five years. "Old Rip" is certainly awake now.

The editor says he has been serving the Democratic party for about ten years. We had a thought of saying, if the editor has not improved the party much, the party has improved him vastly. He has just issued one of the handsomest papers in North Carolina. Well, he deserves it. He has labored diligently and efficiently, and he has the reward of his industry. If the editor's politics were a tithe as tasty or desirable as his new paper, we might propose a swap; but as the case stands, we'll hold on to the "Star."

While our hand is in, we will just say to the Whigs of North Carolina—as noble a band as ever breathed—if *they* will give *us* the substantial "aid and comfort," which the Democrats have given to the "Standard," we'll *beat* the "Standard," and drive its party through an augur hole, or—*snap!*"

The Portsmouth Globe says:

"The Raleigh Standard has put on an entire new dress, creditable to the taste and the enterprise of Mr. Holden. We understand that the success of the Standard was never more flattering."

The Hillsborough Recorder says:

"The Raleigh Standard comes out in an entirely new dress. It is printed on a smaller sized type than formerly, and makes a very neat appearance. The editor states that his business is more prosperous than at any previous period, and his hopes for the future are bright and buoyant. Apart from politics, the industry, energy, and talents of the editor are such as to deserve success."

The Warrenton News says:

"The N. C. Standard comes to us this week in a new dress, with the paper enlarged and the size of the type reduced, by which it gives about one-fourth more reading matter. The editor speaks of the establishment as in a more flourishing condition than ever before, for a continuance of which he has our best wishes.

We must, in self defence, correct one slight mistake of the Standard's, in his article "to advertisers." He there says, "the Standard is, we believe, the only paper in the State which contains no *patent medicine* advertisements." If he will run his eye over the advertising columns of the "News," he will find not one patent medicine advertisement in them from beginning to end; nor have we had one for months. We may have them hereafter, but if we do they will be well paid for."

THE SOUTHERN CHURCH AND SLAVERY. The Convention of the Southern members of the New School Presbyterian Church, at Murfreesborough, Tenn., in session recently, referred to a committee for consideration the action of the Assembly lately sitting at Buffalo, N. Y., on the subject of slavery. The report of the committee strongly condemns the uncalled for interference in matters that they say do not concern the Northern Church. As a summary of the conclusions to which they have come on mature reflection, we submit the following resolutions:

"1. We hold ourselves, and the members of the churches we represent, to be an integral portion of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and entitled to all the rights and immunities of said church.

2. In regard to slavery we stand upon the platform of the Bible and the constitution of the church, which in our opinion no where teaches that the holding of slaves is a sin or a disciplinable offence; that consequently the resolutions passed by the General Assembly at Detroit in '50, defining wherein it is and is not an offence, is unconstitutional and of no binding force.

3. That we shall look with interest to the course that shall be pursued by the conservative brethren of the Northern and Western portions of the church at the next General Assembly; whether they will lend us their aid in preserving the integrity of the church, and arresting the course of sectional agitation, and setting the church on the basis of its standards."

The Convention comprised six ministers and one elder from the Synod of Tennessee; three ministers from the Synod of Kentucky; twelve ministers and five elders from the Synod of West Tennessee, and two ministers from the Synod of Mississippi.

In 1840, while the Editor of the Standard was singing Whig songs and drinking Whig cider, and doing his utmost to prostrate the principles advocated by Jefferson and Jackson, the Editor of the Giraffe was engaged in publishing a Democratic paper in this City, called the "Democratic Signal."

Giraffe.

The Democratic Signal was not published in 1840. It was commmenced, if we are not mistaken, in the summer of 1843. So the "animal" has come within three years of the truth. It is far from the truth, according to this, as it is from the "provender."

Did the Editor of the Standard, or any of his friends, say, that the Giraffe had taken the wrong step—that "the thing was fixed"—Holden was to go to Congress, and the Editor of this paper was to be employed as co-Editor of the Standard. *Giraffe.*

"Holden" does not want to go to Congress. What our friends may have said about the "animal" man we do not know; but we trust the Standard will never descend to such a depth of degradation as to call in the "animal" man as its co-Editor.

DAILY GLOBE. We take much pleasure in announcing the appearance of the first number of the Daily Globe, Portsmouth, Virginia, edited by our esteemed friend, Lawrence Badger, Esq., formerly of this State. Mr. Badger's reputation as a writer and a gentleman is well established, and the Democracy of the Old Dominion will find in him an able and efficient advocate of our common principles. Success, friend Badger, we shall anxiously look for your morning visits. *Golds. Rep. & Pat.*

We heartily concur with our friend of the Republican and Patriot.

☞ We shall take occasion, in the course of a few weeks, to announce our views at some length on the subject of the distribution of the lands or their proceeds—and also in relation to some system of deposite among the States of the surplus in the federal Treasury. This, it seems to us, is not the proper time to go into a discussion of the question.

☞ During the late contest Mr. Venable very freely denounced such Democrats as the Hon. Asa Biggs, and the Democratic press of the State generally. If elected, he has triumphed over his party, its principles, and the Democratic press of the State. He also pronounced Gen. Jackson a "*quibbler.*" If elected, the District will have endorsed this unkind reflection on the character of the "old Hero."

☞ The election in this place passed off without much excitement. More feeling, we believe, was exhibited in relation to the Clerk's election than about the Congressional candidates. Owing to the divided condition of the Democrats Mr. Rogers' vote has been quite heavy in this County.

The navigation of the Dismal Swamp Canal will not be suspended the present month, as heretofore advertised by the President of the company, it being impossible to proceed with the contemplated work in consequence of the large quantity of water in the swamp. The farmers in the Old North State can now send on their produce without interruption, and we can assure them with every prospect of remunerative prices in our market. *Norfolk Argus.*

PRETENSIONS. We have heard it pretty generally admitted, at least by all making any claims to Democracy, that the policy of retaining the national domain as national property and to be applied to purposes strictly national in their character, is the most proper course, and the one which they would like to see pursued, if it were only practicable; but they contend that it is not so,—that the rapacity of the land States is so great that they will swallow it all up in spite of us, and that our only chance to get anything at all is to take a hand in the general scramble, and grab for what we can catch. Now, permit us to say that this reasoning is fallacious from the first, simply because it is in direct contradiction to the facts upon which it purports to be founded. The disposal of the public land rests wholly with the representatives of the non-land States, who outnumber those from the land States more than two to one. If, then, our representatives are only true to themselves, what is to prevent a proper use being made of the public domain—the land States are too weak to *take* it. They will never be any stronger, but on the contrary, their relative strength will diminish. Ohio, Illinois and Indiana are rapidly passing out of the category of land States, nearly all the public lands lying therein having been already sold or otherwise disposed of, and the alternate sections on either side of the Illinois Central Railroad are going off rapidly at their enhanced value.

In the nature of things, it is next to impossible that the land States should ever advance in comparative strength on the floor of either House, but on the contrary, it is certain that they will retrograde, and instead of being out-numbered only two to one as at present, the disparity will be still greater, perhaps as much as three or four to one against the land States. Why, then, is it necessary to force this question with indecency to an immediate solution. The older States have the mattter all in their own hands, and can do as they please at their leisure. Too much has, perhaps, been conceded to the States in which the lands lie; but certain, it is, that if such has been the case to some extent under the old system, the remedy proposed is much worse than the disease, if we are to take Bennett's Bill as any indication of the practical workings of the distribution policy; for a more scandously and palpably unjust bill could hardly have been framed, leaving its erroneous principles totally out of the question. The scare and flurry attempted to be gotten up on this distribution question, is about as sensible as it would be to tell a majority of twenty that they must make haste and get the best terms they can from a minority of ten, lest, if they don't fix it in that way, the ten may out-vote the twenty, and take all the common property from them! *Wilmington Journal.*

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD, ETC. A friend has called our attention to an erroneous statement going the rounds of the papers, in which the miles of Railroad in operation in North Carolina are put down at 280, instead of at least 400. The Wilmington & Raleigh, 162 miles, the Raleigh & Gaston 84 miles, and the portion of the Wilmington & Manchester, lying within the State, over 60 miles—being, of themselves, over 300 miles in operation. Besides these, there are the roads connecting Gaston with Weldon, and with the junction on the Petersburg Road—amounting to about 30 miles— and the portions of the Portsmouth & Roanoke, the Petersburg & Roanoke, and the Charlotte & South Carolina, which are within our borders, fully bringing up the miles of road in operation within our State to the figure we have named. The number of miles in course of construction, or proposed to be made, also exceed the 500 miles given.—220 miles of the Central far advanced to completion, and of which, between fifty and sixty will be finished by April next—the laying of the iron having been commenced—its proposed extension East to Beaufort, and West to the Tennessee line, the surveys for which were authorized by the last Legislature, which will considerably exceed three hundred miles; and the Fayettville and Western Railroad—for which the stock is all taken—and which, with its branches or extensions, will certainly go over 50 miles— making, in all, much nearer 700 than 500 miles.

When these facts are taken in consideration with the large amount of plank roads made and being made, it will be seen that North Carolina is far from being so backward in the race of improvement as is generally supposed. The single town of Fayettville has more miles of plank road connecting with her than almost any other *State* in the Union can boast. *Ibid.*

SALE OF THE LATE HON. WM. R. KING'S FURNITURE. In Washington City, on Tuesday, the furniture and household effects of the late Hon. Wm. R. King, Vice President of the United States, were sold at public auction, on C street, between Third and Four and a half streets. Notwithstanding the rain, there was a tolerably large company present. The furniture was rich and beautiful, the greater part of it made to order in Paris. Among the many articles a rosewood Chickering piano was sold for $247; a pair of rare bronze vases, with marble pedestals, $150; a statuette of Cupid, $50; four suits of window curtains with cornice and fixtures, $55 each; four arm chairs, $30 each; superb gilt and bronze French mantel clock, and two pairs of elegant gilt candelabras, $150; mantel set, $200; suit of superior gilt parlor furniture, finished with rich crimson brocatelle and heavy silk fringing, consisting of two siesta sofas, $95 each; four medallion arm chairs, $35 a piece; and six parlor chairs, $10,50 a piece. Two large and elegant cabinets, with Egyptian marble tops, elaborately carved and inlaid; two beautiful gilt and inlaid Brusel tables, and an oval centre table, richly gilt and inlaid with shell, were purchased by Mr. SIDNEY WEBSTER for the President of the United States, at $600 for the set. Postmaster General CAMPBELL has rented the house formerly occupied by the late Vice President, for his residence.

MONUMENT TO DRS. CHAPMAN AND HORNER. A number of physicians in Mobile, graduates of the University of Pennsylvania, of which the late Drs. Chapman and Horner were for so many years distinguished professors, have held a meeting, and issued a call upon the Alumni of the Medical Department of the said University throughout the world, to contribute the sum of one dollar each, on or before the 25th of December next, to defray the expense of erecting a suitable monument to their memories, in the University yard in Philadelphia—such other contributions to be sent to the Dean, or any member of the present faculty.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS. The New Orleans Picayune of the 26th ultimo says:

"From midnight on Friday to midnight on Saturday there were sixty admissions, fifty-one discharges and fourteen deaths. From midnight on Saturday to the same hour on Sunday, the admissions were fifty, discharges one hundred and thirty-five, deaths thirty-five. The deaths were all of yellow fever."

By reference to our telegraphich despatches it will be seen that the daily mortality had increased on the 30th ultimo to one hundred and fifty-four, of which one hundred and twenty-six were from yellow fever.

The President has just completed a contract with Clark Mills for the erection in Washington of a colossal bronze equestrian statue of George Washington, according to the terms of the act of the last Congress. The statue is to be similar in style to that of Andrew Jackson, by the same artist. The contract is for $50,000—that being the limit of the appropriation—$20,000 to be paid during the progress of the work, and the remaining $30,000 at its completion. By the terms of the contract the work is to be *completed* for the sum named.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD. Col. Benton has furnished the National Intelligencer with a letter from Mr. H. Heap, connected with the Central Pacific Rail road exploring party, under Lieut. Beale, in which he states that through the entire line which the party had explored, comprehending fully half the distance between the boundaries of Missouri and California, and embracing, as is said, the most difficult portion of the line, the construction of a road is not only practicable at an easy grade, but the country is well watered and fertile, such as to invite settlers and cultivators throughout.

RAPID GROWTH OF OREGON. From the first week in 1853, to the intelligence by last dates, it appears that the amount of immigration to the territory of Oregon, is over ten thousand; which, added to the thirty thousand already settled on her soil, and the natural increase since the taking of the last census, must bring her present population up to forty-four or forty-five thousand. So that we may safely calculate that Oregon will be the next claimant for admission to the Union as a State.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS. An abundance of rain has put us in a good humor with the weather, and given great cause of rejoicing. A month ago the most sanguine of us estimated the probable yield of the present grain crop of Sumter at not more than half what it was last year, the oat and wheat fields were being thrown out as not worth cutting, and scarcity stared us in the face, but the recent showers have done wonders for corn, and we doubt if the loss throughout the district will amount to a quarter of a crop; cotton also is looking very well, except that it is generally backward on account of the late Spring. A private letter from the neighboring District of Williamsburg says: "Of rain we have had several delightful showers, which I am told were general, and productive of great benefit to vegatation."

Sumter Banner.

THE CROPS. Since the 4th instant our vicinity has been blessed with abundant rains, which has caused the corn crops, which were suffering from the drought, to recover accordingly. Our corn, except it may be that which was planted early in March, cannot be said to be materially injured. On the whole, the prospect bids fair for an average yield of corn. The cotton looks well, but so much depends on the rains of August that it will scarcely be safe to make a prediction of the yield. *Marion Star.*

GEORGIA. The Milledgeville Recorder of Tuesday says: "We have within the past few weeks had a number of fine rains, and crops have been much improved by them, especially late corn. A number of planters through this section, taking the alarm from the drought, upon the occurrence of the first rain in June, planted more corn, which now promises well. Accounts from other parts of the State are now also more encouraging, and we begin to diminish the fear of any great famine the coming year as to the necessaries of life."

CROPS. During the past two weeks, the District has been visited with copious showers, and we think they have extended throughout the country. Crops look remarkable well, considering the protracted drought—it is the opinion of the knowing ones that there will be a plenty for home consumption; and some to spare. We see by the exchanges that the rains have been pretty general.

Pickens Courier.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS. This has not been as rainy a week as the last; it has, however, rained more or less every day but one. The cotton planters are very much discouraged at their prospect.

Red River (La.) Republican.

ALABAMA. A letter from the most reliable source, dated Tuscaloosa, July 18th, which says: "The cotton crop in Green, Tuscaloosa and Pickens counties promises finely, and it is two weeks in advance of last season in maturing."

THE TOBACCO CROP. The Louisville Courier, of the 28th ult., says:

We have seen various letters from different sections of Kentucky, also Virginia, in reference to the growing crop of tobacco, all of which concur in the opinion that the crops will every where fall short of last year, which was far below an average yield, and the general impression is that the present will be but little over half a crop.

We notice among the sales in our market this week a crop of 4 hogsheads, grown by Mr. A. Cooper, of Martin county, Ia., and purchased by manufacturers at $8 05, $12 25, $14, $14 05. Also a sale of two hogsheads grown by W. E. Williams, of Green county, Ky., at $11 60 and $12 25.

The following extracts from a letter, from an intelligent source, to a merchant in this city, in reference to the growing crops, will be of much interest:

"I presume the late rains have produced some apathy, and perhaps some apprehension too, in the market. But the ultimate amount of the crop now growing cannot be materially increased by all the rains in heaven. Even if there was the usual quantity set (which all admit there is not,) tobacco now out, or that has been out two weeks, cannot make more than half a crop either in weight or quality.

Ninety acres of every hundred of the crop now growing in Kentucky is planted in "*old ground*," and will have to be topped to six or eight leaves in order to make it come in by frost, let the remainder of the season, as to rains, &c., be as propitious as possible. I have tobacco topped to 14 and 16 leaves that would do to cut by 1st of August, of ordinary seasons: and I would as soon have the suckers from such a crop if attended to, as to have an original crop set the 15th of July. All the casualties the crop is incident to *have yet* to be risked: early frosts, storms of hail or wind, excessive drought, and frequently too much rain, causing the crop to "*french*" and become worthless, &c., &c.

I see in a commercial article in one of the Baltimore papers, that some writer, in attempting to "correct a false impression," evidently makes one, though perhaps innocently. He says "very good tobacco has been set out as late as the middle and latter end of July, and some crops planted towards the middle of August have yielded well, but of common quality." Now this is all gammon, and may gammon some city holder out of his tobacco at cost or a small profit, because he knows nothing about when and how the weed grows. But here in Kentucky, with our superior climate and soil, you could not get the negroes of the most thriftless planter to believe a word of it. However, some speculator, with weak nerves, may be induced to believe that the dry sandy lands and short seasons of Maryland are better for a large crop than ours."

LOW AND MEAN. The Goldsboro' Patriot calls upon the "good old line, orderly Democrats" to withdraw their patronage from the "Giraffe," because we espouse the cause of A. W. Venable. We look upon the Patriot's article as not only mean, but ungentlemanly. We believe the Democracy of Wayne are too pure to be corrupted by such a sheet as the Patriot has proved itself to be, in this instance; nor do we believe we shall lose one subscriber, by the temporary course we have adopted. We appeal to the friends of North Corolina, and of Hon. A. W. Venable, to sustain us. *Giraffe.*

To the preceeding piece of bad manners, we have little to say. We, certainly, will not bandy epithets with any one who gives such unmistakable evidence of expertness in blackguardism, far superior to anything we can lay claim to, as is evinced in the above paragraph from the Giraffe. But we submit to the Democracy of North Carolina, whether it is not *lower* and *meaner* in the Giraffe to forfeit his word to the public, by laying aside his neutrality, and coming out as an avowed disorganiser of the party, than it is for us to suggest, that he should be compelled to fulfil his obligations to the public, by a proper observance of that neutrality, or lose his patronage. We will now be more explicit:

It is well known that Mr. Venable voted for Bennet's land bill, a measure as odious to the Democratic party, everywhere, as it was unjust to North Carolina. Mr. Venable rejoices in that vote and is doing all he can to sustain himself, to the utter discomfiture of democracy in the State. For, if Venable is elected, the democracy may almost bid goodbye to supremacy. In this state of things, while the two democratic papers in the District—the Standard and Warrenton News—unite in condemning Mr. Venable's course, the Giraffe *a professedly neutral* paper, all at once finds it convenient to lay aside its neutrality, and step up boldly to the defence of Mr. Venable. In doing this the Giraffe is against Col. Ruffin in this District, and Mr. Ashe in the Wilmington District, and we therefore now plainly affirm, that every friend of Lewis, Ashe and Ruffin—every regular democrat in the State, ought to teach the Giraffe that it cannot practice, with impunity, such barefaced perfidy. And we sincerely hope that every good democrat, in the second District at least, will act as becomes them in the premises. The Giraffe may call that what he will; it is our opinion, and it has been freely and honestly expressed. And that we may not be misunderstood, we repeat, the Giraffe is unworthy of the patronage of any good democrat, here or elsewhere. *Golds. Rep. & Pat.*

"Now go to meeting, dear," said Mr. Partington as Isaac stood smoothing his hair preparatory to going out on Sunday. He looked down on his new shoes, and a thought of green fields made him sigh. A fishing line hung out of one pocket, which Mrs. Partington didn't see. "Where shall I go to?" asked Ike. Since the old lady had given up her seat at the Old North Church, she said sublimely, as she pulled down his jacket behind, "go any where's where the gospel is dispensed with." Such liberality is rare. Bigotry finds no place in her composition, and the truth, in her view, throws its light into every apartment of the Christian edifice.

FROM MEXICO.

The United States mail steamship Texas, Captain Place, arrived this morning from Vera Cruz, having made the run in fifty-eight hours from that port.

No mail arrived from the city of Mexico on the morning of the departure of the Texas.

We learn that the Mexican Ocean Mail and Inland Company had just got their express route from Vera Cruz to Acapulco thoroughly arranged and were about to begin running.

By the Texas we have received files of our Mexican exchanges to the 16th from the city of Mexico, and of the 22d from Very Cruz. The news is of little interest.

The questions of a Spanish protectorate and a Spanish alliance have given rise to a fierce newspaper was in Mexico, in which the organs of the government are arrayed in a semi-defence of either or both against the *Siglo XIX*, which vigorously opposes all return, whether partial or complete, to the Spanish yoke.

The government gives daily signs of a union between Church and State. The government portion of the Espiritu Santo building has been ceded to the priests for the establishment of a hospital by the sisters of charity. A commission has been named for drawing up the rules for the return of the Jesuits. Crosses and decorations granted by the Pope to several Mexican citizens are allowed to be worn. Labor and games on the Sabbath until after mass has been heard has been strictly prohibited by the government, but the parish priests can give a license in case of necessity.

Regular *conduetas* have been established between Guanajuato and Vera Cruz, and San Luis Potosi and Tampico.

The town of Huejucar, in the State of Jalisco, was overflowed and a large portion of it destroyed on the 21st of June, in consequence of the bursting of an irrigating dam. It was not known how many persons had perished, but at the last dates twenty-three bodies had been recovered.

Table-turning is turning the heads of people in many parts of Mexico.

Count Raousset de Boulbon, who last fall attacked Sonora, had arrived in the city of Mexico, via Acapulco, and was presented to the President. He is said to be in very ill-health.

The commission for forming the new territorial division make very slow progress, and there seems to be little harmony among the members. Resignations and changes are continually taking place.

The penalty of death has been established against defaulters in the treasury department and defrauders of the revenue, stealers of the public money, forgers, or destroyers of documents relating to the revenue.

The *Omnibus*, which had for a long time been praising the law of the press, had been seized for an infraction of it, and now thinks that it was in error about the benefits of that law.

Active measures against the highwaymen have been instituted, and several have been taken, tried, and executed.

General Yanez was to have left Guadalajara for Mexico on the 29th ultimo, having declined to serve any longer as governor of the State.

Great complaints are made in the city of Mexico, and through the county, of the rise in prices of the necessaries of life. It has veen very great, and is attributed to the new alcabala tax law.

Further from Mexico.

The late Mexican papers allege that Gov. Young of Utah, has, by an edict, ordered to be arrested all Mexicans found traveling in numbers, and forbidden them to leave their establishments.

Santa Anna has granted the exequatur to Mr. Jos. Moscs, as U. S. Consul at Monterey. He has also recognized Mr. A. C. Allan as U. S. Consul at Minatitlan, in the absence of Mr. Pleasants.

Mr. Detmer had been killed, and General Santa Anna's brother-in-law wounded by robbers, while escorting the President's wife to Tacubaya.

The questions of a Spanish protectorate and a Spanish alliance have given rise to a fierce newspaper war in Mexico.

WASHINGTON NEWS. The Republic of Monday morning has the following from its correspondent "Zeke:"

Mr. Daniel E. Sickles has been appointed Secretary of Legation to London, as I supposed he would be. He is an accomplished gentleman, an eminent lawyer, and will undoubtedly make an able officer. Mr. Buchanan positively sails for Liverpool on Saturday next, and Mr. Sickles hopes to get off with him, although it is not certain that he will do so.

Mr. Marcy left the city yesterday afternoon for the Berkeley Springs.

Mr. Jackson, of Georgia, is expected here this week on his way to Austria, as United States Charge.

I do not believe there is a shadow of foundation for the rumor that Col. James Gardner, editor of the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, will get the mission to France.

A contract was sometime since made with Howland & Aspinwall to purchase and transport to the China or Japan seas, supplies of coal for the Japan squadron, for which they received a commission of ten per centum on all expenditures. These commissions will amount in the aggregate to about $25,000. There is a probability that the Navy Department will change entirely the system of purchasing coal for the navy, saddling that duty on the Navy Agents, and thus saving the commissions. A good move, truly, if it works. I understand, in fact, that the coal agency heretofore so plentcously filled by Col. Jamison has been abolished.

Mr. McClelland, Secretary of the Interior, has returned to the city from his western trip.

The Evening News of Saturday has the following items:

Army Resignation. Lieut. Henry Devenue, of the First Artillery, (U. S. A.) has resigned.

Removal. Mr. John Hawks, a $1,000 clerk in the Third Auditor's office, received a notification of his removal to-day.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1853. During the last quarter of the year there were received in the Dead Letter department of the General Post-office, two thousand and eighty-one letters which contained money. The aggregate amount was $12,608 97.

The correspondence was invariably transmitted on the very day after the letters were received, but sufficient time has not yet elapsed to determine how great a proportion has been returned to the owner's hands. There is no doubt, however, that the usual per cent. from *seven-eights* to *nine-tenths* will finally be so restored.

Under the present able administration of the finance bureau, this per cent. has been greatly increased.

In the General Land Office, between the 2nd and 20th July, 2,275 patents were sold for cash. The number of military patents issued under the act of 1850, is 3,748. Under the act of 1847 the number of patents issued is 638.

These duties have been performed with remarkable accuracy, and show but a mere part of the labor of that important and responsible branch of the government. The reading and consideration of the numberless letters, briefing their contents with subsequent action on each case, as well as the examinations of every patent prepared, are duties which command capacity, a mind of research, plain chirography, and the most undoubted perseverance. Fidelity is the watch-word of the Land office, as, indeed, of all the departments of the government.

During the month of July, about ten thousand persons visited the Patent Office and Gallery. The public will be gratified to learn that in each of these popular places of resort there is considerable improvement now in progress. In the former, all models which have accumulated for years, and to which little attention has been paid, are now being classified, cleaned, and put in good order for exhibition. Then the almost numberless specimens of the "*U. S. Exploring Expedition and National Gallery*" are being re-arranged, cleansed, and fitted up in the most approved style.

Examination of Counterfeiters.

CINCINNATI, July 30th. The gang of counterfeiters, recently arrested here, had an examination today before Judge Spencer, and were held to bail in the sum of $10,000 each for counterfeiting, and $5,000 for robbery, several sheets of genuine notes being found in their possession. In default of security they were committed to jail.

A horse was hitched to a telegraph pole in Stamford, Conn., and was struck by lightning. The danger is said to be as great as to be connected with a lightning rod.

SPIRIT OF BEAUTY.

The spirit of Beauty unfurls her light,
And wheels her course in a joyous flight;
I know her tracks through the balmy air,
By the blossoms that cluster and whiten there;
She leaves the tops of the mountain green;
And gems the valley with chrystal sheen.

At morn, I know where she rested at night,
For the roses are gushing with dewy delight;
Then she mounts again, and around her flings
A shower of light from her crimson wings;
Till the spirit is drunk with the music on high,
That silently fills it with ecstacy.

At noon she hies to a cool retreat,
Where bowering elms over waters meet,
She dimples the wave where the great leaves dip,
As it smilingly curls like a maiden's lip,
When her tremulous bosom would hide, in vain,
From her lover, the hope that she loves again.

At eve she hangs o'er the western sky
Dark clouds for a glorious canopy,
And round the skirts of their deepened fold,
She paints a border of purple and gold,
Where the ling'ring sunbeams love to stay,
When their god in his glory has passed away.

She hovers around us at twilight hour,
When her presence is felt with the deepest power,
She silvers the landscape, and crowds the stream
With shadows that flit like a fairy dream;
Then wheeling her flight through the glad toned air,
The spirit of Beauty is every where.

THE SAFEST SEAT. In these days of collisions submersions and derailments generally, it is worth one's while to know where he can expect the greatest security in a railroad train. We expect that if any opinion should be given that the indicated car will be at once crowded beyond its capacity, but that result had better follow than that the safest car should go nearly or quite empty.

It is very well known that the car nearest the engine is exposed to the least *dust*, and that the *rear* car of a train is generally safer than the front car.—The *safest* is probably *the last car but one*, in a train of more than two cars; that is, there are *fewer* chances of accidents to this than any other.

If it is a way train at moderate speed, or any train standing still, a collision is possible from another train in the rear: in which case the last car receives the first shock. Again, an engine and the front cars of a train will often go over a broken rail, or a cow, or stone, without derailment, while the last car, having nothing to draw it into the line of the train, is free to leave the track. Next to the forward car, the rear car is probably the most unsafe in the train.—The safest seat is probably near the centre of the last car but one, and in a very long train, in the centres of the last two or three cars next to the last.

HOW TO EAT PINEAPPLE. Eating this delicious fruit as most people do, is only a vexation to the palate. The decrepency between the odor and the flavor gives a constant sense of disappointment. If you would enjoy a pineapple, do it thus: pare and slice it, throwing over the layers, as you place them in a preserve dish, a liberal sprinkling of the best sugar. Let it stand six or eight hours, and serve up with tea. You will find it most delicious—as harmless and as good as strawberries. It is cheaper, however, and in this interval between strawberries and other berries, very convenient.

SABBATH BELLS. There is a chastening about the sound of Sabbath Bells that is felt by every being born and nurtured in a Christian community. They leave echoes in a heart that never die. However old men may grow in neglect of every thing pertaining to religion, there remains unconsciously and unacknowledged, perhaps, a placid and serious feeling concealed with the sound of "holy bell," that will spring up at all times like a kind moition in the breast, calling back memory to boyhood and purity, and whispering gently of time lost and days that yet remain. Preachers always eloquent and never susceptible of blame, are the Sabbath bells.

DIED,

In Wilmington on the 31st ultimo, of an extremely painful disease, under which she suffered for forty days, which she bore with unexampled fortitude, Mrs. REBECCA ELIZA LORING, wife of the Editor and Proprietor of the Commercial, aged 67 years, three months and fourteen days. She was a woman of a vigorous and cultivated intellect; of boundless benevolence of heart, amiable in disposition; and highly exemplary in all the duties of life.

She has been for many years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died happy in the assurance of a blessed immortality through Christ her Savior.

Wilmington Commercial.

In Kingston, on Thursday the 21st ult., after a short but painful illness, Anthony Separk, Senior Editor of the Goldsboro' *Telegraph*, in the 28th year of his age.

In this county, near Black Creek, on the 31st ult., Zillah Cox, wife of Robert M. Cox, in the 27th year of her age, leaving an affectionate husband, two small children, and numerous relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

At her residence, near Beulah, Johnston Co., on the 29th ult., Mrs. Zilpha Joyner, widow of John Joyner, in the 65th year of her age, and for many years an esteemed member of the Baptist Church.

In Wilmington, on Thursday evening last, 28th ult., at the residence of her father, James M. Middleton, Esq., Mrs. Mary S. MacRae, consort of Gen. Alex. MacRae, aged 30 years.

NEW DRUG STORE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into partnership under the firm of HAYWOOD & SCOTT for the purpose of conducting the Drug and Apothecary business. E. BURKE HAYWOOD,
CHARLES G. SCOTT.
Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—

HAYWOOD & SCOTT ARE NOW OPENING IN Col. Roulhac's new building, on Fayetteville Street, next door above Mr. T. R. Fentress' Clothing establishment, a Fresh Stock of

Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,
Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,
Window-Glass and Glassware,
Varnishes and Putty,
Paint Brushes,
Fine Perfumery and Fancy Articles,
Best Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Excellent Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff,
Garden and Field Seeds, &c., &c.

All of which are offered to their friends and the public upon as favorable terms as can be procured in this market.

Mr. Scott will devote particular attention to putting up Prescriptions for Physicians and Families, at all hours of the day or night, and none but the most choice articles will be used.

Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—6m.

RALEIGH AND NORFOLK HOUSE—*No. 75 and 76, Main St., Norfolk, Va.* By MRS. DR. SHAW. The undersigned informs his friends in Norfolk and his numerous friends and acquaintances in North Carol

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, 1853.—THE SUBSCRIBER takes great pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that recent arrivals have placed him in possession of a large and varied assortment of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS; also HARDWARE, CUTLERY, QUEENSWARE, GLASS-WARE, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, and GROCERIES, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. Having been carefully selected, and purchased by himself on the most favorable terms, he is persuaded he cannot be undersold by *fair* competition. He respectfully solicits a call from purchasers.

The following consists of a portion only of his stock:—

FOR GENTLEMEN,

Cloth, Cassimeres, and Vestings of nearly all shades and prices—a complete assortment of Summer Goods for Bays.

FOR THE LADIES,

Black Gro de Rhine Silks,
" " " Nap,
" " " Soi,
Brocade, and other Fancy Silks,
Fancy, and Plain Silk Tissues,
" " " Barèges,
" " " Shallys,
Plain Black Shallys, and other mourning Goods,
Fancy Barege De Laines,
" Organdi Muslins,
" French Lawns, and Jaconettes,
" Solid Color Lawns, and Jaconettes,
" Brilliantes,
" French and English Ginghams,
" French, English & Domestic Prints in great variety,
Jaconette, Cambric, Nansook, Book and Mull Muslins,
Bishop Lawn, Dotted and Plain Swiss Muslins,
French Work Capes, Chemizettes and Collars,
French Work Lace, and Muslin Undersleeves,
Linen Cambric Hkfs, a complete assortment,
Black Lace Mantillas,
Black Lace Shawls and Scarfs,
Black Lace Veils,
Black crape and Mourning Veils,
Mourning Collars and Undersleeves,
Alexander's Fancy Black and White Kid Gloves,
" " " " " Silk "
A large assortment of Parasols and Umbrellas.

JAMES McKIMMON.

Raleigh, March 25, 1853 38—

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,—A RICH ASSORTMENT of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lutestring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French Worked Muslin Undersleeves,
Infants' French Worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French Worked Caps and Collars, a great variety,
" " Mourning and Half-Mourning Collars,
" " Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands,
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation " " "
Lisle " " "
Bobbin " " "

JAMES McKIMMON.

Raleigh, 1853. 93—

SPRING STOCK OF MEDICINES FOR 1853. P. F. PESCUD is now receiving his Spring supply of MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, PERFUMERY and FANCY ARTICLES, which is in all respects reliable, and in sufficient quantities to merit a large increase of Wholesale as well as Retail Trade.

With seventeen years experience in his business, and greatly increased facilities for purchasing, receiving, and forwarding goods, he hopes to retain the patronage and influence of his customers.

His great aim is to procure the purest and most reliable articles, and will not knowingly sell any other kind, and to this cause he attributes the large increase of his sales and the success which has followed his efforts to gain the confidence of the public.

Physicians and families who have Prescriptions to fill may rest assured that they will be promptly and faithfully executed by experienced persons at all hours of the day or night.

He hopes all who owe him on accounts or on notes, due prior to the first of January last, will call and settle, without delay, or remit their indebtedness.

March 14, 1853. 36—

EXTRACTS AND PERFUMERY.—P. F. PESCUD has just received a supply of the most choice and superior Extracts for the Handkerchief, and for flavoring Pies and Puddings, ever offered for sale in Raleigh; consisting in part of the following, viz:

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF:—Upper Ten, New Mown Hay, Honey-Suckle, Jockey Club, Essence Bouquet, Sweet Clover, Helistrope, Prarie Flower, Cologne, Citronella Rose, Verbena, Clematis, Ferinas, Tea Rose, Geranium, Hedyoimia, Magnolia, Violet, Patchoney.

FOR FLAVORING PIES, &c.:—Essence Lemon, Essence Butter Almonds, Peach, Celery, Gelatine, Corn Starch, Arrow Root, &c.

Raleigh, March 24th, 1853. 37—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

ARTIST'S MATERIALS.—A FINE ASSORTment of late importations from Paris and London, besides a handsome selection from the "Artists' Emporium," New York.

Twilled Canvass, 27, 30 and 36 inches in width,
Canvass on strethers from 9 by 12 to 26 by 36,
Metallic Tubes of Paint, of all colors,
Artists' Brushes in sets of 24, or by the single brush,
Pallettes, Pallet Knives, and Pallette Cups,
Portable Easels, suitable for Teachers and Schools,
Japaned Boxes, with or without paints,
Faber's Lead Pencils,
India Rubber, white and black,
Crow-black Conti Crayons,
Paint Stones, Drying Oil, Mastic Varnish,
Graduated Paper for Pastile,
Pastile Crayons, a new and beautiful article in the fine arts,
Portfolios,
Transparent Slates for beginners in Drawing,
Drawing Books and Albums, &c.
A few beautiful and valuable OIL PAINTINGS by a celebrated Modern Artist.

At the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 24—

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms:* also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows:—(by the pound, 37 cents, or by contract)—

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,	.....	$400
10 " " "	.....	485
12 " " "	.....	525
14 " " "	.....	585
15 " " "	.....	615
16 " " "	.....	650
20 " " "	.....	695
25 " " "	.....	750
30 " " "	.....	850
35 " " "	.....	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and burning excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

NEW GOODS.—I HAVE RECEIVED A SUPERIOR STOCK OF NEW GOODS, which I offer to my old customers on the usual terms, and invite them and the public generally to call and examine my stock. I have received among other goods, the following:

French Worked Collars, new and old style,
Swiss and Cambric Insertings and Edgings,
Thread and Bobbin Insertings,
Linen, Cambric, Long Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
White Pongee and Fancy Silk Pocket-Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, a variety,
Tapes, Bobbin and Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk,
Black Lace Demi Veils.

J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, 1853. 34—

NOTICE.—WAS TAKEN UP NEAR NASHVILLE, Nash County, and committed to Jail a Negro Woman, who seems to be, from her appearance, about forty-five or fifty years of age, about five feet six inches high, light color, large feet and eyebrows; has a downward look when spoken to, has three under teeth in front, and has lost an upper tooth in front. It seems to be impossible to learn from her her rightful owner, as she has named several persons as being her owner; she seems to be of weak mind, or is disposed to act as such. The owner will please come forward and prove property, pay prison charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.

GRAY BRIDGES, *Jailor.*

Nashville, N. C., July 9th, 1853. 71—6mw.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day formed a Co-partnership under the firm and name of VAUGHAN & MOORE, for the purpose of conducting the wholesale and retail Drug and Apothecary business in the town of Goldsboro', and intend to keep constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Window Glass, Fancy Articles, Surgical Instruments, and in fact every thing comprising the Stock of a Druggist, Physician or Painter, all of which will be sold as low as they can be bought in North Carolina. They hope, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

A. B. VAUGHAN.
JNO. S. MOORE.

Goldsboro', July 19, 1853. 71—6t.

CARPETING.—DRAWING ROOM and BED ROOM Carpets, Stair Carpets, Tufted and other Hearth Rugs; Fancy Printed Druggets for Crumb Cloths; Fancy Printed Piano and Table Covers.

JAMES McKIMMON.

October, 1852. 93—

FALL TRADE, 1853.—BOOTS & SHOES.—THE GREAT RIVALRY; Or, WHO SHALL CONTROL THE NORFOLK SHOE-MARKET, AT WHOLESALE?—Some years ago the Proprietor of the famous Ladies' Shoe Saloon put in his claim to do a large share of this particular branch of the Shoe business, by importing one of the LARGEST STOCKS OF BOOTS AND SHOES which had ever been sent to Norfolk. Since then, at each successive season, our stock has gradually increased until the present time, and now we do a larger business than any other house in Eastern Virginia.

The Ladies' Saloon was first established about twelve years ago, and the Store has been repeatedly altered and enlarged to make room for Mr. ADDINGTON'S increasing trade, until now the old Store can be no longer enlarged. He has recently built for himself one of the largest Stores for his business in the United States.

The New Store is four times as large as the old one, so that hereafter we shall be prepared with the goods to do the largest Boot and Shoe Trade done in the State of Virginia.

(A complete description of this splendid new Store will be given about the 15th of July, when it will be opened.)

At the commencement of each season we have on hand from ☞ **$80,000 to $100,000** worth of BOOTS and SHOES, while we constantly receive heavy shipments of goods during its continuance. Our success has indeed been signal, and why? Because we have always conducted our business on equitable principles, mutually benefiting the seller and the buyer.

This success is truly flattering to us, insomuch we intend to make still larger additions to our stock, and therefore invite all Country Merchants and Shoe Dealers to come and deal for the future with us at the new store.

HUNDREDS OF MERCHANTS have already availed themselves of our invitation, who return and buy goods at each season, saying, "they can do better at the LADIES' SALOON *than they can do at the North.*" We guarantee to sell at least 5 per cent. less than others, and to sell goods which will suit the retail trade of Virginia and North-Carolina Merchants better than any they may purchase elsewhere. The Stock consists in part of—

Gentlemen's Fine Boots and Shoes, of every fashionable variety,
Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Linds, and other celebrated styles,
Men's Calf-skin Brogans, of every variety,
" " Boots, " "
" Kip Brogans, " "
" " Boots, " "
" Coarse, Thick Brogans, for Negroes,
" " Boots, " "
Dutch Women's Brogans, for outdoor Women, Field hands, and for Cooks,
Women's Leather Bootees, for House Servants, &c.
" Shoes of every kind and quality,
Boys' Kip and Coarse Boots and Shoes of all kinds,
Misses' and Children's Shoes of all kinds, over 100 different varieties.

The attention of Country Merchants is invited to this immence Stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at the Ladies' Saloon, where they can buy every article wanted by them at the lowest wholesale prices, thereby saving themselves the trouble and expense of going to the North for their supplies.

TERMS—SIX MONTHS CREDIT.

☞ The Ladies' Saloon is on Main Street, near Walters' City Hotel.

W. H. ADDINGTON.

Norfolk, Va., July 6, 1853. 67—tf.

CLUSTER SPRINGS, IN HALIFAX COUNTY, Va.—*Analysis.*—The Sulphur water contains:—

Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas,
Carbonic Acid Gas,
Sulphate of Lime,
Sulphate of Magnesia,
Carbonate of Lime.

The Chalybeate Water contains—
Carbonic Acid Gas,
Peroxide of Iron,
Carbonate of Lime.

The Lime Water contains:—
Bi-Carbonate of Lime.

The above analysis shows at once the variety of remedial agency which may be brought in requisition with a view to the removal of disease. In further testimony of their extensive utility in removing disease, I subjoin the following items of testimony from distinguished professional gentlemen:

Doct. D. P. Gardner, former Professor of Chemistry at Hampden Sidney College, says of the Sulphur water, that "It is sufficiently strong for medicinal purposes." And of the Chalybeate water, that "It is the purest he has ever met with."

Doct. J. P. Metteauer says, "Why do you not advertise your waters more extensively?" Whilst Doct. C. H. Jordan of Person county, N. C., Doct. Wm. M. Carrington, Doct. Wm. B. Jennings, Doct. C. Craddock, Doct. G. B. Marable, and Doctors J. E. & M. A. Harris, all of the county of Halifax, testify to the utility of these waters in the following terms:—"From experience we can safely recommend the Sulphur water in Dyspepsia. It is the best antiacid we ever knew. Food cannot possibly sour in a stomach habitually supplied with the Sulphur water. It is invaluable in those chronic derangements of the Liver dependent on gastric irritation. Torpor of the Liver is speedily relieved by it. The worst cases of kidney and bladder affections are promptly relieved; whilst in uterine affections, it acts like a charm in restoring and correcting its irregularities and suppressions.

Of the Chalybeate water, they say:—"It is an agreeable Chalybeate; none can be found more pleasant or agreeable to the taste, or more desirable in those diseases which demand the use of Iron."

With the above variety of remedial agents, in so palatable a shape, located in a beautiful and healthful region of country traversed by Stages, and soon to be by Railroads, the undersigned flatters himself, that the CLUSTER SPRINGS will soon become the centre of attraction for the wealthy and elite of the land.

HENRY EASLEY.

Halifax, July 9, 1853. 71—3t.

P. S. The Cluster Springs were incorporated with a capital of Fifty Thousand Dollars, by the Legislature of Virginia last winter. Being only four miles from the R. & D. Railroad, it is contemplated to connect it by railroad with that road, at South Boston. H. E.

QUINTON UTLEY'S TOOTH-ACHE DROPS, for the cure of the Tooth-Ache; one of the greatest discoveries of the 19th Century. From the numerous applications I have had for the above preparation, for the last few months, the uniform success which has attended its use, its salutary effects, its power to give immediate relief in the severest cases of Tooth-Ache, I have been induced to offer it to those who may be afflicted, with the utmost confidence in its virtue, and the full belief that it will subdue and give entire relief to the severest tooth-ache without the slightest injury to the tooth. I have got (and can get) numerous testimonials of its efficacy—some from distinguished gentlemen, and all from as reliable persons as are in the State, a publication of which I deem unnecessary at this time, as one of these Drops when tried in an aching tooth will be worth more to the manufacturer and the patient, than all the certificates from great men that could be procured.

The preparation is known only to myself. Every phial is carefully put up by my own hands in the City of Raleigh, and labelled with directions for use, and may be found at IRA BECKWITH'S Store, on Fayetteville street, a few doors North of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, where it will be constantly kept for sale either by the wholesale or retail. Also for sale by the retail at JONES' Drug Store, Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va., and at ANDREW BETTS' Store, Wake County, N. C. Retail price 50 cents. per Bottle—liberal deduction made when taken by the quantity.

To all who may have the Tooth-Ache—try it, and then it will need no puffing.

All orders from a distance promply attended to by Mr. BECKWITH or myself.

QUINTON UTLEY.

Raleigh, September 7th, 1852. 86—1y.

NOTICE.—WE HAVE THIS DAY SOLD OUR INterest in the Stock of Goods, Wares and Merchandise, in the Store lately owned by Rich'd Smith, (on the corner,) to Messrs. PECK & BLEDSOE, which will be kept well supplied by them with Hardware, Groceries, &c., &c.

Our old friends and patrons will recollect we are next door to the corner, No. 29, Cheap Place, opposite Harding's, where we shall continue the Dry Goods business, and sell at our usual-low prices. This is no "humbug" as the people of this and the counties adjoining know. We are in receipt of a good many Dry Goods, bought within a few days past—and which will be sold low and no mistake. Call on us.

EVANS & COOKE.

June 30, 1853. 66—

XONITON Chemesettes and Undersleeves,
Do. Collars,
Brusselle do.
Maltise do.
Crape do. Black and White,
Black Silk Mantillas,
" Lace Veils,
Ladies French Skirts,
" Col'd and White Kid Gloves,
Gent's " " " " &c., &c.

Received this day, by

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

July 21, 1853. 71—

DRESS GOODS.—PRINTED & FANCY BERAGES, Lawns, Organdi and Printed Cambrics,
Plaid Ginghams and Silk Lustors,
Black Groe DeRhine Silk and Plain black DeLaine,
Cambric, Jackonette, Swiss, Checked, Mull and Nansuck Muslins, a great variety,
Black and White and Fancy Berages DeLaines.

J. BROWN.

Raleigh, 1852. 34—

FAMILY GROCERY.—25 bbls. LOAF, CRUSHED, CLARIFIED AND BROWN SUGARS,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
Superior Green Tea, also Black Tea.

For sale by J. BROWN.

Raleigh, 1853. 34—

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

CHELTENHAM SALTS.—A supply in store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

RIGG'S GENUINE MILITARY SOAP.—A supply of this celebrated Soap, just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

February 22d, 1853. 28—

5,000 CIGARS, of superior quality, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, February 22d, 1853. 28—

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.—A FRESH supply of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

PELELTIER'S SARSAPARILLA.—A fresh supply just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

CANDLES.—SPERM, ADAMANTINE, and TALLOW CANDLES, all sizes, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

April, 1853. 42—

SCOTCH ALE.—A FEW CASKS SOTCH ALE IN Quarts and Pints, in store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

April, 1853. 42—

WEEDING HOES.—A LARGE LOT WEEDING Hoes, all sizes. Also, Scythe Blades, Grass Blades and Trace Chains, received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

April, 1853. 42—

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FOR THE HAIR.—LYON'S KATHAIRON, BARry's Tricopherous and Dollard's Herbanium Extract for removing Dandruff and restoring the Hair to health and vigor. For sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

May 27, 1853.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by WILLIAS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

LEGRAND'S BLACKING IMPARTS the most brilliant polish to boots shoes, harness, &c., rendering the leather soft and pliant, and remarkable for not coming off on the pantaloons. For sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXTRACT OF JAMAICA GINGER.—FOR giving tone and strength to the stomach and bowels, and the prevention of Summer Complaints, this article needs no comments. For Sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CHOCOLATE AND COCOA OF SUPERIOR quality in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WINDOW AND PICTURE GLASS.—A large supply from 8–10 to 24–36, just received and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SARATOGA WATER JUST RECEIVED AND will be kept regularly throughout the season, at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the MUSIC STORE.

A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES, WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

CANARY BIRDS AND CAGES, BEAUTIFUL and substantial, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

Raleigh, July 21 .1853. 71—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER, Received this day, July 21, 1853, BEEBE'S FALL STYLE OF HATS.

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
For Sale at the STANDARD Office.
Raleigh, 1853.

W. R. PEPPER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & FORWARDING AGENT
No. 24, High Street,
PORTSMOUTH, VA.,

Will give his personal attention to all consignments of Tobacco, Wheat, Cotton, Flour, &c., whether for sale or shipment, and is prepared to make liberal advances when required. Particular attention paid to the Receiving and Forwarding Goods. All orders for Merchandise of any description punctually attended to, and filled on the best terms.

REFERENCES.

DAVID S. REID, Governor State of North Carolina.
R. M. SAUNDERS, Raleigh, "
S. H. ROGERS, " "
Maj. C. L. HINTON, " "
PERRIN BUSBEE, " "
RICH'D I. WYNNE, Hyde county, "
YARBOROUGH & STROTHER, Louisburg, "
R. M. HYMAN, Warrenton, "
R. NICHOLS, Hillsborough, "
BLAND & DUNN, Greensborough, "
Col. ANDREW JOYNER, Halifax, "
J. F. SIMMONS, Weldon, "
ALEX. MCRAE, President Wilmington & R. R. R. Co.
JNO. W. PUGH, Gaston, N. C.
DAVID MCDANIEL, Rocky Mount, North Carolina.
M. WESTON, " " "
HENRY MORDECAI, Edgecomb, "
L. H. B. WHITAKER & SON, Enfield, "
A. W. VENABLE, Granville, "
D. E. YOUNG, Henderson, "
W. H. WESTON, Gaston, "

July 18th, 1853. 71—3m.

A. M. McPHEETERS,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Office at No. 10, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.

All packages to be forwarded by me, to be directed to my care at Portsmouth, Va., where they will receive my strict attention. All orders for Groceries promptly attended to and furnished at the lowest market price *without* commission.

REFERENCES:

GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
H. D. TURNER,
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD,
J. BROWN
J. M. TOWLES, and } Merchants, Raleigh.
JOHN PRIMROSE,

May 9th, 1853. 50—1y.

WILSON & GRICE,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 11, High Street and Pierce's Wharf,
PORTSMOUTH, VA.,

Give their personal and prompt attention to the Sale and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and make liberal consignments.

REFERENCES.

GEO. W. MORDECAI, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER, Raleigh.
" KING, THOMAS & BARROW, Louisburg.
" R. N. & D. C. HERNDON, Oxford.
Hon. WELDON N. EDWARDS, Warren County.
Col. S. S. ROYSTER, Granville.
Messrs. JNO. WHITE & Co., Warrenton.
" MONTGOMERY & PLUMMER, Warrenton.
Col. WALTER GWYNN, Chief Eng. Central Rail Road.
SAMUEL M. WILSON. GEO. W. GRICE.

May 2d, 1853. 48—1y.

PETER W. HINTON,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
No. 1, 2 and 3 Rotherys' Wharf,
NORFOLK, VA.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco and other Produce.
Advances made on consignments.
Strict attention paid to Forwarding and Receiving Merchandise.

REFERENCES.

Maj. CHAS. L. HINTON, Raleigh.
GEORGE W. HAYWOOD, Esq., Raleigh.
J. B. G. ROULHAC, Esq., Raleigh.
WILLIAM PLUMMER, Esq., Warrenton.

April 19, 1853. 44—w6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

CLAUDIUS B. SANDERS,
Attorney at Law,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.,

Will attend the Courts of Johnston, Wayne and Nash Counties.
January 10th, 1853. 19—w&swly.

WILLIAM H. JONES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston and Wake.
February 23, 1853. 29—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.

March 29, 1853. 84—

CLEMENT G. WRIGHT,
Attorney at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Office corner of Green and Bow Streets.

January 31st, 1853. 22—w1y.

A. & H. HARRIS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NORFOLK, VA.,

Will make liberal advances on consignments, if desired.

April, 19, 1853. 44—1y.

USEFUL STATISTICS.

[CAREFULLY COMPILED FOR THE STANDARD.]

Government of the United States.

	Salary.
FRANKLIN PIERCE, President,	$25,000
WILLIAM L. MARCY, of New-York, Secretary of State,	8,000
JAMES GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, Secretary of Treasury,	8,000
JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, Secretary of War,	8,000
JAMES C. DOBBIN, of North-Carolina, Sec'y of Navy,	8,000
R. A. MCCLELLAND, of Michigan, Secretary of Interior,	8,000
JAMES CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-Gen.,	8,000
CALEB CUSHING, of Massachusetts, Attorney-General,	8,000

UNITED STATES SENATE.

THE following is believed to be a correct list of the United States Senate, after the 4th of March, 1853:

(Democrats in Roman—Whigs in Italic—those marked *F. S.* are Free-Soilers or Abolitionists.)

	Term expires.		Term expires.
ALABAMA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
Benj. Fitzpatrick,*	1855	Stephen Adams,	1857
Jere. Clemens,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
ARKANSAS.		MICHIGAN.	
Solon Borland,	1855	Lewis Cass,	1855
William K. Sebastian,	1859	Chas. E. Stuart,	1857
CONNECTICUT.		MISSOURI.	
Truman Smith,	1855	David R. Atchison,	1855
Isaac Toucey,	1857	*Henry S. Geyer,*	1857
CALIFORNIA.		NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
William M. Gwin,	1855	Moses Norris, jr.,	1855
John B. Weller,	1857	Chas. G. Atherton,	1859
DELAWARE.		NEW-YORK.	
James A. Bayard,	1857	*Wm. H. Seward, (F. S.)*	1855
John M. Clayton,	1859	*Hamilton Fish,*	1857
FLORIDA.		NEW-JERSEY.	
Jackson Morton,	1855	John D. Thompson,	1857
Stephen A. Mallory,	1857	William Wright,	1859
GEORGIA.		NORTH-CAROLINA.	
William C. Dawson,	1855	*George E. Badger,*	1855
Robert S. Toombs,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
INDIANA.		OHIO.	
John Pettit,	1855	Solo'n P. Chase, *(F. S.)*	1855
Jesse D. Bright,	1857	*Benjamin F. Wade,*	1857
ILLINOIS.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
James Shields,	1855	*James Cooper,*	1855
Stephen A. Douglas,	1859	Richard Brodhead, jr.,	1857
IOWA.		RHODE-ISLAND.	
Augustus C. Dodge,	1855	Charles T. James,	1857
George W. Jones,	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
KENTUCKY.		SOUTH-CAROLINA.	
Archibald Dixon,	1855	A. P. Butler,	1855
J. B. Thompson,	1859	(A Democrat,)	1859
LOUISIANA.		TENNESSEE.	
John Slidell,	1855	*James C. Jones,*	1859
J. P. Benjamin,	1859	*(A Whig,)*	1855
MAINE.		TEXAS.	
Hannibal Hamlin,	1857	Thomas J. Rusk,	1857
(Vacancy,)	1859	Sam. Houston,	1859
MASSACHUSETTS.		VERMONT.	
Charles Sumner, F. S.,	1857	*S. S. Phelps,*	1855
Edward Everett,	1859	*Solomon Foote, (F. S.),*	1857
MARYLAND.		VIRGINIA.	
James A. Pearce,	1855	James M. Mason,	1857
Thomas G. Pratt,	1857	Robert M. T. Hunter,	1859
WISCONSIN.			
Isaac T. Walker,	1855	Henry Dodge,	1857

(* By appointment of Governor.)

PUBLIC LANDS.

The public lands belonging to the General Government are situated,—1st. Within the limits of the United States, as defined by the treaty of 1783, and are embraced by the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and that part of Minesota east of the Mississippi River, all of which have been formed out of the Northwestern Territory, as conveyed with certain reservations to the United States by New York in 1781, by Virginia in 1784, by Massachusetts in 1785, and by Connecticut in 1786; also the lands within the boundaries of the States of Mississippi and Alabama north of 31 deg. north latitude, as conveyed to the United States by Georgia in 1802. 2d. Within the Territories of Orleans and Louisiana, as acquired from France by the treaty of 1803, including the portion of the States of Alabama and Mississippi south of 31 deg.; the whole of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, and that portion of Minesota west of the Mississippi River; the Indian Territory; the district called Nebraska; the Territory of Oregon, and the region lying between Oregon and Minesota, north of 42 deg. and south of 49 deg. north latitude. 3d. Within the State of Florida, as obtained from Spain by the treaty of 1819. 4th. In New Mexico and California, as acquired from Mexico by the treaty of 1848.

Within the limits recognized by these treaties and cessions, the public lands covered an estimated area of 1,584,000,000 acres. Exclusive of the lands in Oregon, California, New Mexico, Utah, the Indian and Nebraska Territories, the entire area of the public domain is stated, after a careful examination, to have been 424,108,750 acres. About one-fourth of this, up to November 30th, 1850, had been sold, and $135,339,092 received therefor. The aggregate outlay of every kind upon these lands to the same date, including cost of purchase, of surveying, and of selling, was $74,957,879, leaving as net profit to the government $60,381,213, or an annual average of nearly a million of dollars for the last 50 years. If there should be added to this, at the rate of $1.25 per acre, the value of the land granted for bounties, schools, internal improvements, &c., it would amount to nearly double the above sum. The average cost per acre to the government of acquiring title, &c., to the lands is 14.41 cents; of survey, 2.07 cents; of selling and managing, 5.33 cents; in all 21.80 cents; while it receives $1.25 per acre, or a net profit on each acre sold of $1.032.

The whole number of warrants for Mexican bounty land claims issued to November 1, 1851, is 80,781, of which 66,618 have been located, and 66,200 have been patented. The whole number of warrants issued under the general bounty-land law of September 28, 1850, up to November 1, 1851, is 54,201. Of these, 3,708 have been located and returned, and 1,950 patented.

The following table shows the sales of public lands and the proceeds thereof from the year 1833 to 1850, inclusive. Full details of the present condition of the public lands, and of the various grants and donations thereof for purposes of education and of internal improvement, are given in the American Almanac for 1850, pp. 180 et seq.

Quantity of Public Land sold, and the Amount paid for it, in each Year, from 1833 to 1850, inclusive.

Year 1833	3,856,227,56 acres	4,972,284,84 dollars.
" 1834	4,658,218,71 "	6,099,981.04 "
" 1835	12,564,478,85 "	15,999,804,11 "
" 1836	20,074,870,92 "	25,167,833,06 "
" 1837	5,601,103,12 "	7,007,523,04 "
" 1838	3,414,907,42 "	4,305,564,64 "
" 1839	4,976,382,87 "	6,464,556,79 "
" 1840	2,236,889,74 "	2,789,637,53 "
" 1841	1,164,796,11 "	1,463,364,06 "
" 1842	1,129,217,58 "	1,417,972,06 "
" 1843	1,605,264,06 "	2,016,044,30 "
" 1844	1,754,763,13 "	2,207,678,04 "
" 1845	1,843,527,05 "	2,470,303,17 "
" 1846	2,263,730,81 "	2,904,637,27 "
" 1847	2,521,305,59 "	3,296,404,08 "
" 1848	1,887,553,04 "	2,621,615,26 "
" 1849	1,329,902,77 "	1,756,890,42 "
" 1850	1,846,847,49 "	2,370,947,45 "
Total,	74,729,986,82	95,433,040,16

American Almanac.

GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES,

With their Salaries and Terms of Office; the Number of Senators and Representatives in the State Legislatures, with their respective Terms. Those in Italic are Whigs.

States.	Governors.	Salaries.	Gov.'s Term.	Senators. Term years.	Senators.	Representatives. Term years.	Representatives.
Maine,	John Hubbard,	$1,500	1	31	1	151	1
N. Hampshire,	Noah Martin,	1,000	1	12	1	286	1
Vermont,	*E. Fairbanks,*	750	1	30	1	230	1
Massachusetts,	G. S. Boutwell,	2,500	1	40	1	356	1
Rhode Island,	Philip Allen,	400	1	31	1	72	1
Connecticut,	T. H. Seymour,	1,100	1	21	1	215	1
New York,	Horatio Seymour,	4,000	2	32	2	128	1
New Jersey,	George F. Fort,	1,800*	3	20	3	60	1
Pennsylvania,	William Bigler,	3,000	3	33	3	100	1
Delaware,	Wm. H. Ross,	1,333⅓	4	9	4	21	1
Maryland,	Enoch L. Lowe,	3,600*	4	22	4	74	2
Virginia,	Joseph Johnson,	5,000	3	50	4	152	2
N. Carolina,	David S. Reid,	2,000†